FBIS DAILY REPORT

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LOCAL MEETINGS MARK OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

AU070915 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 7 Nov 85

["To Mark the 68th Anniversary of the Triumph of the October Socialist Revolution" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, November 7 (ATA) Our entire people commemorated the 68th anniversary of the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution, whose ideas are always relevant and inspiring. On this occasion, different activities are conducted in the districts of the country.

Workers of the economic enterprises, cooperative members, militarymen, students of different faculties of "Enver Hoxha" University, pupils of the secondary and 8 form schools of Tirana district have visited the "V.I. Lenin-J.V. Stalin" museum these days. They have listened to the lectures "the teachings of Lenin on the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat", "the ideas of the October revolution are immortal", "Lenin's teachings on imperialism and their defence and further development by Comrade Enver Hoxha", etc.

The pedagogical staff of the "7 Nentori" industrial secondary school organised a meeting on this marked event where it was spoken on the echo of the ideas of the October revolution in our country. In the "Fitorjae Leninizmit' agrcultural cooperative of Konispol, Saranda districta topical meeting was organized on the importance of the ideas of the October socialist revolution. The workers and specialists of the "J.V. Stalin" hydro-power station of Bistrica followed the lecture" the struggle of the PLA and Comrade Enver Hoxha against the modern revisionists, who betrayed the great teachings of Lenin and Stalin". Bouquets of flowers were placed at the bust of Stalin.

Such activities were also conducted in the districts of Vlore, Gjirokastrer, Fier, Korce, Tepelena, Lushnja, etc.

ZERI I POPULIT RECALLS BOLSHEVIK GLORY

AU071257 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Tirana, November 7 (ATA) -- The Great October Socialist Revolution has been and remains a epoch-making event, which the more time passes, the raises higher the magnificence of the Revolutionary deed of the Bolsheviks, who led the peoples of Russia in the proletarian revolution, who made a reality the dictatorship of the proletariat and began the construction of a new society without exploitation or the man by man, the newspaper ZERI I POPULIT writes in an article devoted to the 68th anniversary of the Socialist revolution.

The October Revolution is indissolubly linked with the name and vigorous deed of V.I. Lenin. According to his theoretical thinking, the Bolshevik party organised and led the masses of the people in the struggle to overtheow the landlord-bourgeois regime. The Marxist-Leninists have always evaluated the glorious deed of the Bolshevik party of Lenin and Stalin.

The revisionist reason led not only to degeneration of the Soviet Union and a socialimperialist state, that follows an aggressive and expansionist policy, but it had its negative influence also in other countries.

The Titoites, Maoists, Eurocommunists considered Marxism-Leninism as an "open theory" where each one may take something from it and interpret it according to the circumstances and propagate every kind of theses and theories which in essence are an open opposition to the teachings of Lenin and Stalin and an utter denial of the teachings of the October Revolution.

The Party of Labour of Albania, as a Leninist type party, the newspaper continues further, defended the principles and at the proper time courageously and farsightedly combatted the enemies whoever they were, Khrushchevites or Titoites, Maoists and Eurocommunists. And when we speak of its heroic struggle against modern revsisionism, we closely link it with our glorious and unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha who has always been in the forefront of this ideological struggle.

The former Bolshevik party has been already transformed into a party that defends the interests of the new Soviet bourgeoisie. In the field of foreign policy the present Soviet state pursues an aggressive militarist policy that has turned the first country of the soviets into an international gendarme. Soviet social imperi- which has directly interfered militarily in Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan or through someone else such as in some countries of Africa. At present the social imperialist Soviet Union just like the USA dreams of world domination.

Actually, the bourgeoisie, the social democrats, and modern revisionists try to prove that the cause of October, the cause of the proletarian revolution and the socialist construction has lost its value. But socialism, the newspaper concludes, wziara as a theory and practice, its ideas inspire the genuine revolutionaries in the struggle for national and social liberation. "Albania", Comrade Ramiz Alia has stressed, "is an example of the wide roads opened by the revolution, example of the vitality of Marxism-Leninism, of the strength of the people in power".

PAPER EXTOLS HOXHA FIGHT AGAINST REVISIONISM

AU071256 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Tirana, November 7 (ATA) -- The whole work of Comrade Enver Hoxha as a great Marxist-Leninist thinker, as leader of the party and internationalist communist militant is pervaded like a red thread by the struggle against opportunism and revisionism, for the defence of Marxism-Leninism, writes Prof. Sotir Manushi in the newspaper BASHKIMI.

To Comrade Enver Hoxha, the author stressed, belongs the historic merit that he led since the very beginning of our party in the struggle against modern revisionism since 1942, represented at that time by Yugoslav revisionism. He oriented the PLA in the midst of 1950-1960 to follow carefully the events going on in the Soviet Union, the stands and actions of the Khrushchevite leadership which was more and more deviating from the Marxist-Leninist road, the danger the Khrushchev clique posed to the cause of the revolution and socialism. In his different works, Comrade Enver Hoxha has revealed the danger of Khrushchevite revisionism as a powerful regressive trend, has analysed the main causes of the collision of the PLA with Khrushchevite revisionism, causes that are linked mainly with the great treason of Khrushchevite revisionists to Marxism-Leninism, the cause, of the revolution and socialism with the policy of blackmail, pressure, dictate and putchist methods to impose the revisionist course on our party.

Substantiating the inevitability of proletarian revolution, the author continues further on, Comrade Enver Hoxha considered as imperative indispensability the struggle against revisionist theories that deny the proletarian revolution, because they are component parts of the strategic plan of imperialism and modern revisionism to strangle the revolution and the liberation struggle of the peoples. Comrade Enver Hoxha has frontally exposed the theories of all the current modern revisionism on the road of transition to socialism and has upheld and further developed the Marxist-Leninist theory on the revolution.

Comrade Enver Hoxha has considered the problems of the revolution and of the stands toward it closely linked with the stand toward imperialism. In the essence of the analysis he made of contemporary imperialism lies the conclusion that the victory of socialism and of the peoples through the revolution is on the agenda.

Comrade Enver Hoxha has waged a consistent struggle against the views and stands of modern revisionists toward socialism. Comrade Enver Hoxha has linked the failures of the revisionist countries with their departure from the principles and the general laws of socialism, with the restoration and existence of capitalism in these countries.

The correct road our party led by Comrade Enver Hoxha chose since the very beginning to counterpose and combat revisionism to the end, the author of the article stresses in conclusion, has been and is being proved constantly by the complete degeneration and the profound crisis that has gripped modern revisionism.

ZHIVKOV FILIPOV MESSAGE ON GOSR ANNIVERSARY

AU071252 Sofia RABOTNICESKO DELO in Bulgaria 6 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] To: Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

Moscow.

Dear Comrades,

In the name of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and in our own names we send fraternal greetings and best wishes to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet to the USSR, the USSR Council of Ministers, the whole Soviet people, and to you personally on the occ sion of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Under the leadership of the party of the Bolsheviks, led by the Great Lenin, the working class of Russia, in alliance with the working peasantry, carried through the greatest social revolution in world history and proclaimed the beginning of the building of the new world -- the world of socialism and communism. For almost 7 decades now the Soviet people has been fulfilling with honor its historic mission to drive a path for mankind toward social progress. The enormous successes in the years of socialist construction, the great victory over Hitler's fascism and Japanese militarism and the notable achievements of Soviet people in all spheres of life are convincing proof of the vital force of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine and the indisputable advantages of the socialist social order.

At the present stage Communists and all Soviet people are successfully solving the tasks for a planned and comprehensive advance of socialist society and for further advancing along the road to communism through the acceleration of social-economic progress. They are preparing to meet in a worthy manner the 27th Congress of the Leninist CPSU, the decisions of which will make a valuable new contribution to the theory and practice of real socialism and world revolutionary progress.

From the historic Peace Decree to the present day, the Soviet Union has been universally recognized bearer of the banner of peace. With its consistent peace-loving foreign policy and its powerful economic and defensive potential it is the main, invincible bulwark of peace in the world.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria unreservedly supports the Leninist course and the constructive proposals of the CPSU and the Soviet state for eliminating the nuclear threat, for averting the arms race in space and halting it on earth, and for a world without wars and weapons.

A new expression of the determination of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to heal the international situation, which has seriously deteriorated due to the fault of imperialism and, primarily, of the United States and NATO, is the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states that ended recently in Sofia. The declaration unanimously adopted at the conference demonstrates the consistent course of the fraternal socialist countries to do everything possible to rally the peace-loving forces in the world, to confound the militaristic plans of the imperialist circles, and to confirm peaceful coexistence and mutually beneficial cooperation between states with different social orders.

Bulgarian communists and all workers in our country are taking part in concrete feats of labor in the nationwide competition in honor of the forthcoming 13th BCP Congress, and are confidently building the developed socialist society. The achievements of socialist Bulgaria are inseparably linked with the eternal and indestructible Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. The recent friendly visit to Bulgaria of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is of exceptionally great significance for our bilateral relations. The agreements reached give a powerful new stimulus to the further development and deepening of the course of comprehensive cooperation and coming together of our two fraternal countries.

With all our hearts we wish you, dear comrades, all Soviet Communists, and the whole Soviet people happiness, prosperity, and new notable successes in the comprehensive advance of socialism in the great Soviet country and in the struggle for the triumph of peace and our common communist ideals.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Committee of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

MARCHERS EXPRESS 'UNFLAGGING' SOCIALIST 'ALLEGIANCE'

AU071715 Sofia BTA in English 1708 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 7 (BTA) -- The Bulgarian people staged festive marchpasts throughout the country to mark the 68th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and to express their unflagging allegiance to the ideas of the Great October, [as received] to socialism and communism.

Thousands of representatives of the working people, the intelligentsia and the students marched this morning in front of Georgi Dimitrov's mausoleum. They were greeted by Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and by other party and state leaders. Mr. Leonid Grekov, ambassador of the U.S.S.R. to Bulgaria, also attended the festivities.

The participants in the marchpasts manifested their gratitude to the Russian people who have liberated Bulgaria twice from foreign oppression. Naturally, the majority of the slogans greeted the invincible and eternal Bulgaro-Soviet friendship, which is the cornerstone of the development of Bulgaria, a friendship that is of utmost importance for the country's future. "We will go together" read many of the posters referring to the recent visit of Mr. Gorbachev to Bulgaria, which opened up new perspectives before the broad cooperation between Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R.

A number of posters illustrated the achievements of the working people of the capital and their readiness to meet the two congresses (of the CPSU and the BCP) with greater achievements. "Two congresses, one aim" read many of the posters.

Today's marchpasts of the Bulgarian people again demonstrated their unflagging support for CPSU's Leninist foreign policy whose aims are peace, disarmament and trust between the peoples, for the new Soviet peace initiatives and the constructive proposals embedded in the Sofia declaration of the Warsaw treaty member-states. They manifested the desire of the Bulgarian people to live in peace and good neighborly relations, which has also been reflected in the idea to turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

COMMUNIQUE CONCLUDES SUDANESE DISCUSSIONS

AU041939 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Nov 85 p 1, 2

["Communique on Visit of Al-Jazuli Daf'allah, Prime Minister of Republic of the Sudan, to People's Republic of Bulgaria: Development of Cooperation"]

[Text] In connection with the holding of the 23d Session of the UNESCO General Assembly, Al-Jazuli Daf'allah, prime minister of the Republic of Sudan, paid a friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 31 October to 1 November 1985.

The distinguished guest was received by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to whom he passed on greetings from 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council. The chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria transmitted greetings to the chairman of the Transitional Military Council of the Republic of the Sudan.

Talks took place between Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Al-Jazuli Daf'allah, held in a friendly atmosphere and in the spirit of good relations between the two countries.

During the meetings and talks, questions of mutual interest were discussed concerning Bulgarian-Sudanese relations and the international situation.

In examining the state of Bulgarian-Sudanese relations in different fields, Grisha Filipov and Al-Jazuli Daf'allah expressed the desire for their further development for the good of the Bulgarian and Sudanese peoples and in the interest of strengthening peace and security in the world.

The need for the activation of contacts between the two countries' leaders was noted. Measures were outlined for bilateral cooperation in the economic, cultural, sports, and other fields. A decision was taken to renew the work of the Bulgarian-Sudanese Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

The two sides expressed their deep concern over the tension in international relations, particularly the arms race and the threat of its transfer into space, which threatens the world with nuclear war. They spoke in favor of reducing the level of the military confrontation, and for the settlement of international conflicts by peaceful means.

In this connection, the two sides noted the great significance of the forthcoming Soviet-American summit talks in Geneva, expressing the hope that they will help lessen world tension, avert the military threat, halt the arms race, and promote complete disarmament.

It was pointed out that relations between countries must be built on the basis of the principles of nonintervention in internal affairs, respect for independence and national sovereignty, and inadmissibility of the use of force or the threat of force. The two sides called for broad cooperation and dialogue between all states to settle disagreements on a regional and world scale. They supported initiatives to create nuclear-free zones in different parts of the world.

The two sides confirmed their solidarity and support for the African peoples struggling for their independence and sovereignty, and to strengthen peace and security on the continent. They voiced solidarity with the struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), and stressed the need to grant freedom to Namibia without delay, in accordance with the UN resolutions.

The two sides decisively condemned the apartheid policy conducted by the racist regime in Pretoria and the mass repressions against the indigenous African population. They made an appeal for stopping support for the racist regime in South Africa, and greeted the heroism of the African fighters against race discrimination and terror.

The great importance of the Organization of African Unity and its role in preserving peace and settling the problems of the continent by peaceful means was emphasized.

Emphasis was also placed on the positive role of the Nonaligned Movement in international relations.

The two countries confirmed the need to rebuild international economic relations on a just and democratic basis. They called for a settlement of the developing countries' external debts problem. In this context the need to cut military expenditure and allocate part of the funds saved for the economic and social needs of the developing countries was pointed out.

The two sides examined the explosive situation in the Middle East resulting from the continuing Israeli occupation of Arab territories and the incessant aggressive actions of Israel against the Arab states. They condemned Israel's expansionist policy and called for a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East issue on the basis of complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and subsequently including East Jerusalem, and for the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and the creation of an independent state.

The two sides consider that the best way for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem is to convene an international conference under the aegis of the UN with the participation of all interested countries, including the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. The unity of the Arab countries and the Palestinian resistance would assist in settling the problem and thwarting attempts at partial solutions.

The two sides expressed their support for the Lebanese people in its struggle against the Israeli presence in South Lebanon and pointed out that settlement of Lebanon's internal problems is possible only by peaceful means on the basis of dialogue and national agreement between the Lebanese themselves and of preservation of Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The two sides voiced their concern over the conflict between Iran and Iraq and supported the efforts to settle it by peaceful means, which is in the interest of peace in the Persian Gulf.

Al-Jazuli Daf'allah, prime minister of the Republic of the Sudan, expressed his deep thanks to the Bulgarian people and their leader for the hospitality shown to him and his delegation.

Grisha Filipov and Al-Jazuli Daf'allah reached agreement on an exchange of official delegations in the future.

FRG PRESIDIUM MEMBER KOSCHNICK PAYS BRIEF VISIT

Received by Zhivkov

AU061416 Sofia BTA in English 1302 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 6 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, received Mr. Hans Koschnick, member of the presidium of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (S.D.P.) who is paying a brief working visit here at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Hans Koschnick exchanged views and briefed each other on topical issues of the international situation, on the internal and international activities of the two parties.

The first Bulgarian party leader dwelt on the comprehensive and scopeful programme of peace and initiatives recently put forward by the Soviet Union and in the Sofia declaration of the political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states on halting the arms race on earth and its prevention in outer space, on an overall improvement of international relations.

Mr. Hans Koschnik told about the S.D.P. stands and initatives on the questions of peace, security and disarmament, as well as about the appeal recently adopted on these problems by the conference of the Socialist International in Vienna.

It was pointed out that the approaches, the views and the proposals set forth by the two sides at the meeting on the key issues of security and disaramament are largely identical or close. They expressed hope that the serious consideration of those and other constructive proposals and initiatives at the forthcoming Soviet-American summit in Geneva, as well as at the other bilateral and multilateral disarmament forums could usher in a positive turnaround in international relations.

The BCP and the S.D.P. reiterated their reciprocal desire to persevere in the promotion of their contacts and dialogue on the issues of peace and disarmament, irrespective of the existing differences, for the sake of cooperation between Bulgaria and the F.R.G. of strengthening peace and security in Europe and worldwide.

Seen Off By Stanishev

AU071644 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Hans Koschnick, member of the Presidium of the Social Democratic Party in the FRG, departed our country today. He paid a brief, working visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee. During his visit Hans Koschnick was received by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and held talks with Dimitur Stanishev and Vasil Tsanov, secretaries of the BCP Central Committee.

Hans Koschnick was seen off at the Sofia airport by Comrade Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

POLISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

AU041900 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 31 Oct 85 p 1, 4

[Boykov Vutov report: "A New Stage in Cooperation -- the Visit of the Polish Trade Union Delegation Has Ended -- Important Documents Adopted"]

[Text] Yesterday, final talks took place in the capital between the delegations of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions [BTU], led by Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the BTU Central Council and candidate member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, and of the Polish Trade Union Accord [OPZZ], led by OPZZ Chairman Alfred Miodowicz.

Both sides voiced their great satisfaction with the visit, which will provide an opportunity to expand and deepen Bulgarian-Polish trade union relations. Afterwards, Comrades Dyulgerov and Miodowicz signed a cooperation Agreement between the Central Councils of the BTU and OPZZ.

After signing, Comrade Dyulgerov made the following statement to an editorial board representative:

"This is the first visit of a Polish delegation since the formation of the Polish Trade Union Accord. We value the visit highly. It shows that the new class trade unions in Poland are gaining strength and are becoming an important factor in the PPR's development -- both political and economic. Before now, we also maintained many good link with the new Polish trade unions. I will mention only a single figure -- during recent years over 320 officials and activists of the new trade unions were trained in Bulgaria. The links are many-sided, but by the document which we have signed today we have marked a new stage in bilateral cooperation. That is, the strategy mapped out by the Central Committees of the BCP and PZPR and the broadscale agreements between our governments are transformed into a cause of the trade unions and, through them, of millions of people in Bulgaria and Poland."

In his assessment of the visit, OPZZ Chairman Alfred Miodowicz stated:

"I would like to say that the talks we have had in Sofia have been very successful. They dealt with matters, important for us, relating to cooperation between Poland and Bulgaria and between the Polish and Bulgarian trade unions. Cooperation in the economic sphere, in the social sphere, and the organization of international socialist competition are matters which are of particular interest to us."

"The support which the Bulgarian trade unions have provided and are providing for our activities is of great importance for us. Today we have signed a very important document which will contribute to the expansion and deepening of the links between our two trade union central organizations.

The final talks were attended, on the Bulgarian side, by Georgi Karaulanov, secretary of the BTU Central Council, and on the Polish side by Wojciech Obarski, deputy chairman of the OPZZ and chairman of the Federation of Agricultural Workers. Also present was Wladyslaw Napieraj, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of PPR to Bulgaria.

The joint communique adopted on the visit of the OPZZ delegation to the People's Republic of Bulgaria stresses the great importance of the friendship between the workers of the two countries and the need to deepen and expand further the fraternal ties bewteen the trade unions of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PPR on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism, class solidarity, mutual aid, and unity of action.

The Polish side, the communique continues, expressed its gratitude and thanks to the Bulgarian trade unions for the active assistance provided from the very beginning of the rebirth of the Polish class trade union movement. The delegations briefed each other on the main tasks which the trade unions of the two countries are currently solving. They discussed the prospects for further development of cooperation between the BTU and OPZZ.

The delegations emphasized the need for further development and deepening of the trade union interaction at installations where Bulgarian and Polish workers are employed together. In this manner they will also assist to the maximum the fulfillment of the Complex Program for Socialist Economic Integration of the CEMA member-countries.

Further in the communique emphasis was laid on the unanimity achieved during the talks on topical questions on the international situation. They stated their deep concern that, due to the fault of aggressive imperialist forces and, primarily, of the U.S. administration, the international situation was becoming even more complex and dangerous.

The Central Councils of the BTU and the OPZZ emphasized once again the historic role of the Warsaw Pact for the defence of peace. The two sides assessed highly the USSR's new peace initiatives announced by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev during his visit to France. They also supported the initiative of the GDR and CSSR Governments aimed at creating a zone free of chemical weapons in Central Europe. The Central Councils of the BTU and OPZZ spoke out decisively against the plans for the militarization of space. The two sides assessed highly the peace-loving policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the Balkans and the PPR's efforts to maintain good-neighborly relations in Central Europe.

Later in the communique the Bulgarian and Polish trade unions condemn the resurgence of certain revanchist tendencies in Europe, particularly in West Germany, which hinder the process of peaceful coexistence on the continent. The Central Councils of the BTU and OPZZ stressed that the anti-Bulgarian and anti-Polish campaigns developed by certain reactionary circles in the West are doomed to failure.

The representatives of the Bulgarian and Polish trade unions stressed the topical importance and unifying force of the slogan "For Peace and Work," proclaimed at the 37th session of the WFTU General Council in Moscow. They considered that outlined directions for the platform upon which preparation will be made and documents drawn up for the 11th World Congress of Trade Unions will contribute to strengthened accord and unity of action in the international trade union movement.

The Central Councils of the BTU and OPZZ voiced their deep conviction that the first official friendly visit of the OPZZ delegation to Bulgaria will contribute to further strengthening fraternal friendship anc cooperation between the workers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PPR, and to an even closer coming together of the two countries and peoples.

In the Cooperation Agreement signed between the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions and the Polish Trade Union Accord, the two organizations note with satisfaction the development of friendship and cooperation achieved between the workers and trade unions of the People's Republic ofBulgaria and the PPR. The agreement states that the Central Councils of the BTU and OPZZ will promote the expansion and deepening of links at all levels in the main directions of trade-union activity, including director cooperation between enterprises and labor collectives of the two countries. A further main task is the broad participation of the trade unions and labor collectives in the strengthening of fraternal friendship and the international education of the workers, and in the successful implementation of the bilateral agreements, and of the tasks within the framework of CEMA. It is envisaged thatin the future the chief attention will continue to focus on the exchange of experience and on joint activities of the trade unions in the implementation of the economic policies of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PPR, as well as in all principal activities of the workers' professional organizations.

Interaction and cooperation is also envisaged in information-propaganda activity, as well as in the international arena, for the continuous raising of the authority and influence of the WFTU as the largest and most representative international trade-union organization.

A concrete expression of the agreement is the plan adopted for cooperation between the Central Councils of the BTU and OPZZ in 1986.

The delegation of the Polish Trade Union Accord left the country yesterday afternoon. At Sofia Airport the guests were seen off by Comrade Dyulgerov. Also present was Wladyslaw Napieraj, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PPR to Bulgaria.

DYULGEROV TALKS WITH AUSTRIAN TU DELEGATION

AU061555 Sofia BTA in English 1523 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 6 (BTA) -- The contacts between the Bulgarian and the Austrian trade unions develop in the spirit of the traditionally good relations between the two countries, in favour of the working people in Bulgaria and Austria. This estimation was given today by Mr Petur Dyulgerov, president of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and by Mr Friedrich Ferzetnic, managing secretary of the Austrian Trade Union Federation (OGB).

The social and economic setup in the two countries, the situation in the world and the problems of the international trade union movement, were the main topics of their talks.

Both trade unions expressed their readiness to contribute to strengthening economic cooperation among the European countries and to further deepening interaction among the trade unions in Europe.

The two sides approved a plan for mutual initiatives in 1986 aimed at widening and deepening relations between Bulgarian and Austrian trade unions.

TURKISH WITNESS INTERROGATED AT ROME TRIAL

AU060915 Sofia BTA in English 2103 GMT 5 Nov 85

["Yet Another Witness Refutes Agca" -- BTA headline -- spelling of names as received]

[Text] Rome, November 5 Nov (BTA) -- The Rome Criminal Court which is trying the second case on the papal assassination attempt, resumed its hearings today after a break of 18 days during which it was on an international rogatory commission in Switzerland. In Foro Italico the Court started the interrogation of the witness Omer Mersan who arrived from the FRG.

This trade agent left Turkey in 1977 and finally settled in Munich. According to evidence given by Agca, Mersan had rendered him financial aid, provided him with a false passport, introduced him to some Bulgarian intelligence agent named Mustapha Eof and established contact between him and Bekir Celenk for "negotiating" the attempt on the life of the head of the Roman Catholic Church. According to the slanderer all this has taken place in Bulgaria.

Omer Mersan cited the evidence he had given during the investigation. This evidence reveals that Agca had contacted him at the Vitosha Hotel in Sofia presenting himself under the name of Metin and had asked him for 1,500-2,000 West German marks. This money had been allegedly promised him by the Turkish merchant Abuzer Ugurlu for whose brother Omer Mersan worked. The witness categorically refuted all the other allegations of the assassin.

It was not in Sofia, but in Turkey that Agca received his false passport in the name of Faruk Osgun. It was given to him by Abdillah Catli who recently revealed these circumstances before the court himself. Omer Mersan stressed that so far a person named Mustapha Eof has not been found.

"Since July 13, 1981 I have not changed my residence. At the confrontation before Investigating Magistrate Martella I said that Mustapha Eof cannot be a Bulgarian. I said that at least the name should be 'Mustafaev'. He (Agca) heard it and said that it was Mustafaev. He said it a year after. When I pointed to this fact, this person (this is how the witness calls Agca) flew into a rage and accused me of being a Bulgarian spy," the witness pointed out.

The life [as received] about the meeting in Sofia between Agca and Bekir Celenk, allegedly organized by Mersan, was also denounced long ago. It was denounced by Stemps in the passport of Bekir Celenk which made the assassin change his version during the investigation and correct the dates by half a month.

Now Mersan explained that he had met Celenk only once in Sofia in 1979, i.e. when Agca was in the Istanbul prison serving a sentence for the assassination of the journalist Abdi Ipekci.

The witness made another interesting statement. He said that about ten days after the attempt on the life of the pope, the Italian Military Intelligence Service SISMI prepared a report which stated that Agca had become a victim of an attempt in the FRG, "Agca said that he had not been to the FRG. This fact was also unknown to the West German authorities. Then how did it happen that General Santovito's Italian Secret Service knew about it? How did it know that Agca had become a victim of an attempt? This was no longer an ordinary crime, but a political affair in which they wanted to use me as a puppet", Mersan said.

So the strong interest of the subversive group of SUPER SISMI in the person of the neofascist assassin and provocator once again became a subject of the hearing in the Rome courtroom. Indeed the former chief of SISMI and member of the "P-2" Masonic Lodge general Guiseppe Santovito is dead but two other members of SUPER [as received] SISMI are still alive and serving a sentence in the United States -- Franceso Pazienza and General Pietro Musumeci. There exists witness evidence against them of having taken part in the manipulation of Agca and in the fabrication of the slanderous version of the Bulgarian connection in the papal assassination attempt. But so far the court has not found it necessary to interrogate them.

At the end of today's 55th hearing Ali Agca decided to gush forth yet another tirade. Stopped after some time by the Presiding Judge, he addressed brutal invectives to the defence Sergey Antonov's counsel for the defence Mr Guiseppe Consolo voiced his protest against his impudent conduct. Agca was warned once again and he refused to answer the questions put to him by the court.

Tomorrow the interrogation of Omer Mersan continues.

KURDS STAND FAST AGAINST TURK'S OPPRESSION

AU041854 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Oct 85 p 5

["Repressive Measures Against Kurds in Turkey" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Ankara, 30 October (BTA) -- As appears from information and reports in the Turkish press, the repressive measures, mass arrests, and trials which have been going on for over a year as part of an operation by the Turkish Armed Forces with the participation of elite specially trained for combat mountainous regions, are incapable of breaking the will of the Kurdish fighters.

In a statement to parliament a few months ago Yildirum Akbult, minister of interior of Turkey, described the situation in the southeastern part of the country as a "state of guerrilla war." These words evoked a sharp reaction from certain circles, but they fully reflect the true state of affairs.

AFP points out that the major part of the partisans, who are called "bandits" and "terrorists", belong to the Kurdish Workers Party. They have been struggling for many years for recognition of their rights as a Kurdish minority, comprised of over 10 million people living in the most destitute mountainous areas of southeastern Turkey. According to foreign diplomats who have visited this part of Turkey, the population there is so poor that it is difficult to find comparisons with the rest of the Turkish population. Living under conditions of extreme poverty and under circumstances which have nothing in common with 20th century civilization, according to the constitution the Kurds are deprived of their most elementary right -- to call themselves Kurds -- and to speak in their native language.

Recently, the daily GUNES published a report on the meeting of the deputy chief of staff of the Turkish armed forces, Colonel General Irmibeshoglu [spelling as transliterated] with Turkish and foreign journalist. The general invited the journalists for a talk to disavow the "unfounded rumors appearing in the local and foreign press, according to which there is a true people's movement in these part of the country. "At this meeting, however, the general himself announced: "These bandits have no established residence, and no hiding place. They do not differ from the local population, in dress, or in anything else."

As the Anatolian news agency reported at the end of last week, a new action was taken by the Kurdish partisans, who attacked a border post near the settlement of Andich, in the area of Hakkari, at the border with Iraq. Nine gendarmes were killed during the operation. According to reports from the General Staff of the Turkish Armed Forces and the Ministry of Interior, since the beginning of the "upbringing operation" by the Turkish army in August 1984, to date 108 partisans have been killed in this area, as well as 74 of their supporters and 68 soldiers, but according to observers, the actual figures are much larger.

CONTROL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES ACTION ON CORRUPTION

AU041946 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] On 4 November an expanded meeting of the Committee on State and People's Control took place. Leaders of specialized control organs, and chairmen of the okrug committee on state and people's control took part in the meeting. Issues related to perfecting the style and methods of work of the control organs in revealing and preventing negative phenomena in our life were discussed. The necessity of adopting practical action against manifestations of corruption, bribes, waste of people's means, speculation with certain goods, tips, unsatisfactory service, and so forth, were pointed out as an important task in the work of the control organs. Significant change in the criteria and responsibility demanded from the small violators and from those who patronize and protect them is necessary.

Measures for a decisive struggle against the negative phenomena were adopted at the meeting.

BRIEFS

SHEEP PURCHASE SOUGHT -- Bulgaria wants to purchase a flock of sheep from Israel. The reference is to a deal totaling approximately $2 million. The Sofia government is conducting negotiations on this matter with the Ministry of Agriculture and private farmers. The Bulgarian appeal comes after the Bulgarians purchased a flock of several hundred sheep from 'En Harod about 3 years ago. The Bulgarians praised the Israeli flock's high milk yield and announced their intention of purchasing another flock.

Political sources believe the reference is to an economic deal and cannot be linked with a possible improvement in political relations between the two countries. [Text] [Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 8 Nov 85 p 3 TA]

HUSAK CONGRATULATES JARUZELSKI ON NEW POST

LD071516 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee president of the Republic, congratulated Wojciech Jaruzelski on his election as chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic.

He wished him every success in his responsible work as head of state in implementing the national tasks of building socialist society, and expressed the conviction that cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries will continue to develop and deepen on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, for the benefit of the Czechoslovak and the Polish people in the interest of their joint struggle for the preservation of peace and for the victory of socialism in the world.

Strougal Greets Messner

LD072136 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal has congratulated Zbygniew Messner, chairman of the [Polish] Council of Ministers, on his election to this post.

LEADERS ATTEND USSR AMBASSADOR'S GOSR RECEPTION

LD072231 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Viktor Lomakin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, gave a gala reception in Prague today to mark the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It was attended by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; and members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Jozef Lenart. Also present were candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, and Miloslav Hruskovic, secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra and Jindrich Polednik, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat Zdenek Horeni, and chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission Jaroslav Hajn.

The reception was also attended by heads of departments of the CPCZ Central Committee, chief secretaries of regional party committees, deputy premiers and ministers of the federal, Czech, and Slovak governments, leading officials of the Federal Assembly, the Czech and the Slovak National Councils, representatives of organs of the political parties and social organizations of the National Front, generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and other figures of our political, public, and cultural life.

A delegation of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society, led by Vladimir Konovalov, deputy chairman of the society's central leadership and USSR deputy minister of the automobile industry, who are attending the celebrations of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Czechoslovakia, were also among the guests. Representatives of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact countries attached to the Ministry of National Defense and of the Central Group of the Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia, as well as members of the Prague diplomatic corps, were also present. The reception passed in a cordial and comradely atmosphere characteristic of the indestructible friendship, brotherhood, and unity of the people of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

CHNOUPEK PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO INDONESIA

LD041611 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek has left for an official visit to Indonesia, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, and Singapore. At Ruzyne Airport in Prague he was seen off by Stanislav Svoboda and Jaromir Johanes, deputy ministers of foreign affairs, and other officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Arrival in Indonesia

LD052031 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Indonesia -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, the Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, today arrived in Indonesia on an official visit. He will have talks with Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Indonesian minister of foreign affairs. From Indonesia, Bohuslav Chnoupek will travel to Australia, New Zealand, and Singapore on official visits.

Interview at Airport

AU071810 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Nov 85 p 1

["(ZR)"-signed Jakarta dispatch: "Good Base for Relations; B. Chnoupek on Official Visit to Indonesia:]

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, arrived yesterday [5 November] evening in Jakarta for an official visit at the invitation of Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. At the airport he granted an interview to representatives of the Indonesian mass information and propaganda media. In the interview he referred to CSSR President Gustav Husak's words, contained in the message to President Suharto of the Republic of Indonesia. The favorable development of contacts between our countries is an expression of our people's longings to consolidate the ties of traditional mutual friendship.

Minister B. Chnoupek then stressed that the contacts between the CSSR and Indonesia are developing in all spheres and that they have both a good base and good prospects. The Czechoslovak side is prepared to make use of every possibility for further raising the level of relations already achieved. He then briefed the journalists present at the airport on the sphere of issues he will be discussing in Indonesia. Simultaneously, he emphasized the problems of international peace and security, the halting of feverish armament, the prevention of the militarization of space, and progress in resolving the situation in hotbeds of tension.

Meets Indonesian Counterpart

LD071010 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Talks began in Jakarta today between Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Indonesian minister of foreign affairs, and Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, who is in the country on an official visit.

The ministers expressed themselves in favor of extending political contacts and relations in the fields of culture, education, health, and sport. They also pointed out the special significance of the development of economic cooperation. They said that results in this direction up to now are positive, but they emphasized that it is necessary to make use of all existing reserves. The Indonesian minister gave a dinner today in honor of his Czechoslovak guest.

Talks With Suharto

LD072237 Prague Domestic Service in Czwch and Slovak 1900 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Indonesia -- Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek was received in Jakarta today by Indonesian President Suharto. In a conversation they assessed the current state and possibilities for the further development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Indonesia and noted broad possibilities for mutually advantageous cooperation. Both representatives voiced their concern at the current international situation and spoke in favor of the adoption of effective measures to improve them, eliminate the threat of war, and put an end to the feverish arms build up.

RUDE PRAVO CITES MANAGERIAL VIOLATIONS

AU041518 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Nov 85 p 1

[Editorial: "In the Interests of the Honest Majority"]

[Text] The demands placed on the style and methods of work carried out by the leading staff along the entire spectrum of management are constantly growing. The attention to organizing production and to ensuring the plans is becoming increasingly complicated and intricate. Unfortunately, in many places the purely production-oriented tasks leave no room for a comprehensive understanding of management work, which includes proper care for the property in socialist ownership, but also energetic measures against illegal behavior, lack of discipline, disorder, and an immoral way of life.

In a number of organizations, we find negative phenomena persisting, such as gross shortcomings in the protection and administration of national property. Especially in its cataloguing and in the warehouse system, shortcomings often make it possible for property to be abused for personal profit. For instance, an uncatalogued number of spare parts, car batteries, and car tires worth more than Kcs 60,000 was found in the food plant Brno in Hodonin. The factory people's control commission ascertained in the Czech shipyards national enterprise in Prague that the material is not protected against misappropriation, abuse, or unauthorized manipulation in virtually any of the warehouses. These shortcomings have existed for many years. The factory people's control commissions in the MEZ enterprise in Postrelmov, in the Jawa national enterprise in Tynec and Sazavou, in the Sigma enterprise in Hranice, and also elsewhere have had the same experience.

In many places, and adjudication of incomes to collectives and individuals is not in order; neither is the levying of costs for damages caused by organizations,and so forth. Unauthorized, illegal sales constantly take place for building materials, instruments, tools, and other things for inadequately low prices.

If the leading staff itself is guilty of illegal practices, then it is not difficult to imagine what it probably tolerates from its subordinates. Are those individuals who regard disorder tolerantly and try to make excuses for it, or who even consciously participate in it themselves -- are they capable of consistently managing and organizing the production collectives in an exemplary manner? Are those capable of it, who are prone to suffer in their vicinity parasitism and enrichment without work?

No, they are not. They cannot be good members of the economic staff. It is difficult to believe that such people implement with full energy the party resolutions or the decisions adopted by state agencies with respect to economy, if they have failed to take practical cognizance of such documents as the CSSR Government Resolution No 355 of 1982, or the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Letter to party agencies and organizations on deepening the efficiency of the struggle against violations of the principles of socialist legality, morality, and discipline. In a number of instances it has been confirmed that the sets of measures, which have been elaborated in a formally correct manner on the basis of the above documents, were in fact merely meant to fool the superior agencies.

In October, the CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission submitted to the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium a report on the results of a check on how the principles of the letter mentioned above are being applied in practice. The commission stated that, so far, only partial results have been achieved in the elimination of negative phenomena; and that the letter has so far not been fully understood as the political line in the battle for consolidating discipline and order in all spheres of society's life.

What is the reason for this? Wherein lies the cause? Let us look for it first of all in the insufficiently exacting and inconsistent approach practiced by certain leading staff on all management levels with regard to the realization of the adopted measures. In some places it is the conciliatory attitudes or the personal or local interests that are to blame, because they contradict the all-national needs.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium was therefore fully justified in expressing the demand, addressed to party agencies and organizations, to levy political responsibility on those Communists who act contrary to the laws, to the party statutes, or even to the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Letter, or else who tolerate, overlook, and excuse illegal practices within their scope of activities and thus lower the party's authority. The party leadership expects the party agencies and organizations to enhance the efficiency of their control activities and to orient them toward a principled struggle against all negative phenomena and vestiges of a petit bourgeois way of thinking and morale; and also to demand increased discipline and order from everybody and, in case this becomes necessary, to draw appropriate cadre conclusions.

In his article "Not Only To Create Values, But Also To Protect Them" which was published by RUDE PRAVO on Tuesday, 29 October, Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission, dealt in detail with certain current problems of order and discipline in our society, substantiating them by facts.

It is only to be appreciated that the negative, antisocial phenomena are now being appraised with greater emphasis both by the party and by society. This is in keeping with the urgent demands voiced by the 16th congress and again stressed by the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session. Communists, party organizations, and whole working collectives are now devoting increased attention to these issues. Specific criticism is being increasingly voiced about abuse and shortcomings.

Likewise, critical voices are increasingly coming out of anonymity. In many instances the long-lasting, sometimes striking, shortcomings are now finally being resolved with the decisive aid of party agencies and organizations.

We already know about the statement of opinion, adopted by the CPCZ Central Committee secretariat, about the investigation of antisocial activity of certain leading staff of the Uranium Industry and Development enterprise in Hribram, who have had homes built for their families with considerable losses for the economy of their enterprise. The main culprits also included the man who was then enterprise director and his deputy. They both were valued staff members of long standing. The first, Frantisek, Neuhauser, had been a party member since 1948; the second, Frantisek Riger, had been a party member since 1961. However, former merits could change nothing in their responsibility for an activity which so obviously contradicted the law and socialist morality. They both were expelled from the CPCZ's ranks and recalled from their functions; court proceedings have been opened. The same discipline, the same laws apply to every party member, and to every citizen of the Republic.

Last week RUDE PRAVO also wrote about the case of Jaromir Feller, former director of the area administration of physical education facilities in Ceske Budejovice, who handled the material resources entrusted to him in an unauthorized manner, frequently to his own benefit. For his illegal activity he was sentenced to 1 year's unconditional imprisonment,

Similarly, RUDE PRAVO also reported that Martin Michalko, former deputy director for economy in the Druzbyt enterprise in Kosice, was also tried and sentenced for abusing his official position for theft of property in socialist ownership.

Another example: An inventory in the drugstore salesrooms of the Vcela department store in Prague's Pankrac district uncovered a deficit of more than Kcs 3 million. Ivan Svoboda, former shop manager, has been sentenced for the theft of items worth more than Kcs 700,000.

Regardless of whether it is a case of even the most responsible staff member, society will always use the same criteria for all. Nobody has been given, as part of his function and responsibility, the right to provide material advantages for himself to the detriment of society.

Natural authority -- this is the valuable currency of every executive. But what kind of authority can an executive have, who tolerates illegal practices or slovenliness in his working place -- irrespective of his other merits? Or else the executive whose immodesty has gotten out of hand a long time ago, and for whom the position of responsibility has become a means for ensuring personal advantages?

At its 15th session in June the party's Central Committee called upon all Communists, all citizens of our country, regardless of the position they hold, to intervene boldly and courageously in defense of the socialist legality, socialist ownership, and public order -- and to to this quite openly, and last but not least, also publicly.

Our society holds in high respect the work of economic executive staff and their talents, qualifications, devotion, and honesty. It respects their exemplary management, their civic qualities, and the attitudes with which they carry out their functions. They consist of thousands and tens of thousands of our fellow citizens, of whose abilities and work we can be justly proud.

They are the golden fund of our society, the leading bearers of economic and research-and-development progress. They have the appropriate authority for this -- but also the responsibility. The party and the society are now raising the demands placed on their work to a far higher level, and not merely from the viewpoint of their professional management abilities, but also from the viewpoint of their character and morality.

The demands voiced in the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium letter, and the tasks set by the set of measures of the Governments of the CSSR and the Czech and Slovak SR's, have today become part and parcel of preparations for the 17th congress of our party and of the precongress political, working, and social activity. The annual members meetings and the entire precongress activity of the party and the society provide a significant opportunity for a critical reassessment of, at time still purely formalistic, approaches to the issues of violations of our legality, morality, and discipline.

"Everything primarily depends on the people, on their greater responsibility, initiative, and conscientiousness in work, on the consolidation of working discipline and organization, and on the introduction of order into remunerations," Comrade Husak stressed at the 15th session of the party's Central Committee. He said that it is necessary to proceed against the various abuses, against all instances of slovenliness and parasitism -- and to proceed in an uncompromising and resolute manner, in the interests of the absolute majority of our people who are honestly working.

WAIVING OF PRIVATE FARMERS' BENEFITS SUGGESTED

AU061619 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 1 November 1985 carries two articles containing a call for the "reexamination" of the benefits currently enjoyed by private farmers.

On page 1, Bratislava PRAVDA carries a 1,700-word editorial entitled "The Principles of Control Versus Practice." The editorial deals with the practical application of two party documents designed to combat "violations of socialist legality" -- the "Letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium" of February 1983, and the "Set of Measures for Preventing Illicit Enrichment and Ensuring More Effective Steps Against Property and Property Gains From Dishonest Sources."

Speaking about areas in which "there have for a relatively long time persisted manifestations of violations of socialist legality, ethics, and discipline," the editorial singles out four such areas: services; ancillary production of united agricultural cooperatives; supplier-user relations; and private farming.

Speaking about services, the editorial notes that the range, promptness, quality, and structure of services offered by service organizations and production cooperatives do not meet consumers' demand. This creates scope for "moonlighting, various forms of illicit enterprise, losses of material from social resources, the evasion of taxes on these activities, and individual enrichment from dishonest sources." This shows, according to the editorial, that national committees "have not yet tapped all their possibilities for developing services, but also for issuing on a broader scale permits for the promision of these services by [private] citizens when they cannot be rendered by socialist organizations."

Moving on to ancillary production of united agricultural cooperatives, the editorial says that building work is especially often carried out far away from the cooperative.

This "complicates the control of the use of building crews and the observance of production norms and work discipline, permits speculation about the use of manpower, construction equipment, and means of transportation, and facilitates employees' unearned revenues." Besides, the editorial says, some organizations use ancillary production even for jobs for which they have planned funds and manpower, which allows them to report savings in the payroll fund and thus "improve" their economic performance on paper and claim bonuses. According to the editorial, the only way of preventing this is "by preventing ancillary production from being performed beyond the set framework, controlling it systematically, and orienting it more toward the provision of services for the population."

Referring to supplier-user relations, the editorial says that "it is generally known that problems in material-technical supplies are one of the causes of corruption and the payment of bribes from social resources." Giving an example, the editorial mentions that, because of the shortage of some types of machinery, pesticides, and other agricultural supplies, "some functionaries of agricultural enterprises, in an endeavor to obtain a machine or some other device at any price, offer, above all, bribes in kind."

Finally, the editorial discusses problems in private farming. It says: "There can be no doubt that the measures of central party bodies and the government [promoting small-scale agricultural production] are justified from the social viewpoint. Although the surplus produce of small growers is more expensive on the market than the products of socialist production organizations, it is popular with consumers because socialist organizations and large-scale socialist production are still unable to supply to the market absolutely fresh goods in the required assortment and the necessary amount. However, we cannot agree on the fact that some small producers of productive age devote themselves to nothing but the growing of vegetables and fruit in disproportionate quantities. Another negative factor is the growing number of those whose income disproportionately exceeds average earnings for similar type of work in united agricultural cooperatives and state farms. This drains manpower from the socialist sector and, in some cases even affects the school attendance of children. It is time to reexamine measures concerning the exemption of small producers' revenues from the income tax and to ponder their replacement by a more suitable system of taxation."

On the same day, on page 5, Bratislava PRAVDA carries a 600-word "jj plus hm"-signed article, entitled "Whom Do 'Small Growers' Help?" The article summarizes readers' reactions to an article which PRAVDA published on 16 October, in which it described the ordeal of the neighbors of a "small grower" in West Slovakia who raises 13 head of beef cattle. Despite the size of the herd, the earlier Bratislava PRAVDA article pointed out, the grower injoys all the tax advantages of a "small grower," and the neighbors' attempts to stop him, on grounds of the offensive odor generated by the livestock, were to no avail.

Reporting on readers' reactions to the earlier article, the PRAVDA article says that while some readers agreed that something should be done against the excesses of "so-called small-scale farming," others pointed out how difficult it is to raise cattle and that it entails sacrificing all Saturdays and Sundays. Commenting on this latter view, the Bratislava PRAVDA article says: "The question remains open why at a time when we have sufficient supplies of meat, and when we rationally supply the market in such a way that per-capita meat consumption matches the level of advanced countries, we create conditions for increasing meat stocks by promoting contractual fattening. These stocks, of course, are of no concern to 'small growers.' The great storage costs come out of the state budget. Moreover, because of the great stocks, many agricultural united cooperatives and state farms have problems marketing livestock that is ripe for slaughter.

"In their stables, they keep meat in so-called living meat cans. However, the livestock must be fed, and since the weight increments are minimal, this is a very expensive form of 'storage.' It is financed, again, from the state budget."

In another section, the Bratislava PRAVDA article criticizes the fact that national committees have no power of channeling contractual fattening. "Even if the livestock is raised within town limits, the national committee can influence neither the number of livestock raised, nor revenues, by levying taxes. As a result, 'small growers' can, in fact, do anything they like," PRAVDA writes.

LEADERS ATTEND FUNERAL OF SCIENCE ACADEMY HEAD

LD071122 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Today in Prague our public said their final farewell to Academician Bohumil Kvasil, member of the Central Committee of the CPCZ, deputy of the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly, president of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, hero of socialist labor.

Present at the ceremony in the large hall of the strasnice crematorium, together with the family of the deceased, were members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Jozef Lenart, Josef Kempny, Antonin Kapek; also, Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik; and other figures of our political, public and academic life.

Wreaths from the general secretary of the party's Central Committee, president of the Republic, the CPCZ Central Committee, the federal government, the Federal Assembly, and Czechoslovak and foreign academic organizations and institutions, were in a place of honor by the bier. The funeral oration was delivered by Jaromir Obzina, deputy premier of the federal government, chairman of the State Commission for Scientific, Technical and Investment Development. Academician Josef Riman, vice president of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, said farewell to the deceased on behalf of the academy.

ECONOMIC COORDINATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

AU041748 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Nov 85 p 6

[Text] Moscow (ADN) -- The protocol on the results of the coordination of the GDR and USSR national economic plans, signed on Thursday [31 October] in Moscow by Gerhard Schuerer and Nikolay Talyzin, contains concrete measures for further expanding cooperation in science, technology, and production for the period up to 1990 and beyond, which will contribute to the accelerated growth of both countries' national economies.

The far-reaching economic and scientific-technological tasks linked with the coordination of the plans between the two countries are an important basis for preparing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress.

In the final protocol of the plan coordination concrete tasks were set for the 1986-1990 period, which result from the long-term program of the development of cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the fields of science, technology, and production for the period up to the year 2000, concluded in 1984, and from the decisions of the economic deliberations of the CEMA member countries at the highest level.

Agreements were made which are aimed at the broad application of the latest innovations of science and technology in production, the solving of key national economic tasks, the implementation of the best economical use of material and energy, the development of technological solutions and equipment for reconstructing and modernizing existing production capacities, and the further increase in the technical level of products.

The more than 200 agreements on economic and scientific-technological cooperation in decisive sectors of science, technology, and production, which were concluded by the GDR-USSR Joint Government Commission, are a part of the final protocol of the plan coordination.

Because of the mutual deliveries agreed upon as a result of the plan coordination, commodity exchange in the 1986-1990 period will develop strongly. The total volume of trade, amounting to over M380 billion, agreed on for the 1986-1990 5-Year Plan period represents the largest trade volume so far between the GDR and the USSR and constitutes an 128 percent increase compared to the 1981-1985 period.

For the forthcoming 5-year plan period this impressively demonstrates that the importance of the USSR as the main partner of the GDR in economic and scientific-technological relations is steadily increasing, and that the expansion of the division of labor and cooperation is continuously progressing.

Both sides agreed to make the mutual deliveries adjusted in the plan coordination the basis for preparing and concluding the long-term trade agreement for the 1986-1990 period between the GDR and the USSR.

Of great importance for the further development of the GDR national economy are the USSR deliveries of raw materials and fuels agreed for the 1986-1990 period. From 1986 to 1990 the USSR will export the following to the GDR: 85.4 million metric tons of crude oil, 34.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas, 22.5 million metric tons of hard coal, 8.5 million metric tons of iron ore, 16 million metric tons of rolled steel, 4.8 million metric tons of crude iron, 490,000 metric tons of cellulose, 425,000 metric tons of cotton, 4 million cubic meters of pulp wood, and 6.5 million cubic meters of cut timber.

The deliveries of raw materials are mandatory for continuing the stable economic growth of the GDR in the next 5-year plan period.

The GDR will contribute to the further strengthening of the material-technical bases of the USSR raw material and fuel sectors by increased deliveries of machines and equipment, particularly equipment for open cast mining, metallurgical equipment, vertical mills and ore crushers, and chemical installations. Furthermore, the GDR will continue its participation in investing in USSR natural gas industry projects.

In metallurgy the GDR will participate in constructing plants for the production of ferriferous raw materials in the USSR. At the same time cooperation in developing metallurgy in the GDR will be intensified.

A key issue in plan coordination was the expansion of relations concerning integration in machine building and in electrical engineering electronics.

On the basis of the further expansion of division of labor, specialization, and cooperation, as well as the integration into trade of new products which correspond with the highest level of science and technology, the mutual deliveries of metal working industry products up to 1990 will increase more than 130 percent over the current 5-year plan, and will amount to more than M156 billion in the 1986-1990 period.

High growth rates are planned above all in the mutual trade of products which are important for the application of key technologies in the national economy and which have a great influence on increased labor productivity. These include primarily microelectronic components and the special equipment necessary for their production, high-productivity numerically controlled machine tools, flexible manufacturing units, machining centers, robot, computer, and information technology, etc.

In line with the demand of the Soviet economy the GDR will deliver the following to the USSR in the 1986-1990 period: long-distance railcars and refrigerator cars to the value of M7.3 billion; fishing, seagoing, and coastal ships to the value of M12.5 billion; for M2.2 billion, equipment for rolling mills for reconstructing and constructing metallurgical enterprises in the USSR; for M1.3 billion, large plants and equipment for open-cast mining; microelectronics products worth M4 billion; electrical engineering products worth almost M5 billion; chemical plants and equipment worth more than M5 billion; agricultural machinery and equipment to the worth M11.5 billion, products of the machine tool industry worth M15 billion; information technology products to the worth M5 billion; computer technology products worth almost M10 billion, as well as railroad slewing cranes, crawler slewing cranes, diesel engines and generators for ships, transport diesel engines, and other products of the metalworking industry.

The GDR will continue to take an active part in the reconstruction and expansion of Soviet consumer goods and food industry through the supply of know-how, planning, and delivery of complete plants, machinery, and equipment.

In the 1986-1990 period the USSR will deliver plants and equipment which constitute an important contribution to the development of key technologies and to the further strengthening of the material-technological basis of the GDR economy.

Among these will be the following: microelectronics products worth M7 billion, equipment for the power-producing industry worth M4 billion, cutting and non-cutting machine tools worth M2.6 billion; flexible automated manufacturing units worth M250 million, as well as utility trucks, tractors, bulldozers, baggers, electrical engines, and other products of the machine building industry.

During the plan coordination, concrete measures were decided for the development and mutual delivery of new products. In the period up to 1990 the GDR will begin production of new long-distance railcars, refrigerators and heat-insulated cars, natural-gas pumping stations [erdgastankstellen], digital electronic message switching technology, flexible manufacturing units, three-coordinate transfer presses, sheet-fed offset machines, and rail ferries. The USSR will organize the production of new large scale and top scale integrated microprocessor circuits, automatic cranes, railroad track machinery, tractors, and robots, and will contribute to meeting the demand of the GDR.

Cooperation in the field of the chemical industry will be significantly increased in the period up to 1990 and channelled primarily onto more intensive processing of raw materials, production and application of waste-free technologies, development of new methods of production and processing of raw materials, as well as expanding the production of modern chimical plants.

In the case of deliveries of chemical products agreed on in the plan coordination the GDR exports in the 1986-1990 period will increase to 150 percent of those of the 1981-1985 period. The GDR will deliver a considerable amount of chemical primary materials as well as highly refined chemical products such as pesticides, varnishes and paints, polyurethanes, polyvinylchloride, textile auxiliaries, camera and movie films, calcined soda, and other chemical products. The USSR exports to the GDR maily ammonia, xylene, methanol, butadiene, synthetic rubber, and tires.

The plan coordination protocol dealt in detail with the expanding cooperation in the field of consumer goods production.

In order to better satisfy the demand of the population for high-quality consumer goods, the GDR and the USSR will aim their cooperation at technically reequipping, reconstructing and modernizing light industry companies, developing and introducing modern technological processes, and starting production of modern machinery.

The GDR deliveries of consumer goods to the USSR will increase by 140 percent over the rate of the current 5-year plan. In the 1986-1990 period the GDR will deliver carpets, clothing, hosiery, tulles and curtains, pursemaking industry products, furniture, procelain, and other consumer goods from the light industry, the chemical industry, and the glass and ceramics industry.

The increasing deliveries of the USSR to the GDR mainly concern private cars, refrigerators, cameras, pocket calculators, and portable TV-sets.

The planning organs of the GDR and the USSR agreed to continue joint work on long-term complex cooperation projects. They will pay constant attention to further raising the quality and technological standard of products, to cooperation in reconstruction and modernization of enterprises in both countries, to development and specialization of, and cooperation in, production, and, on this basis, to constantly expanding the mutual commodity exchange.

Present at the signing of the protocol on the results of the plan coordination were, on the Soviet side: Vladimir Lakhtin, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee, Mikhail Sergeychik, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Vladimir Ksintaris, deputy chairman of the State Comittee for Material and Technical Supply, Nikolay Baybakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee; Olimp Chukanov, deputy department chief in the CPSU Central Committee; Yuriy Medvedkov, responsible secretary of the Soviet part of the Bipartite Government Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation between the GDR and the USSR (PRK), Valentin Demchuk and Alexey Ginsburg, deputy department chiefs at the State Planning Committee.

Attending on the GDR side were: Heinz Klopfer, member of the Council of Ministers and state secretary of the State Planning Commission; Rudolf Heinze, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; Egon Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, Karl-Heinz Richter, responsible secretary of the GDR side on the PRK; and Karl Mittenzwei, head of the permament representation of the GDR side of the PRK in Moscow.

HONECKER, STOPH CONGRATULATE JARUZELSKI, MESSNER

LD071957 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Today Erich Honecker congratulated Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR, in a telegram on his election as chairman of the Polish Council of State. This appointment was an expression of high esteem for his personal services in the protection of socialist development.

Zbigniew Messner, the new chairman of the Council of Ministers, received a congratulatory telegram from Willi Stoph on the occasion of his appointment.

NAVY INTRODUCES COASTAL MISSILE FORCES

DW071235 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Interview with Wilhelm Ehm, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the People's Navy -- recorded]

[Excerpt] In looking at what we have achieved we must not forget that greater requirements will be posed in the future for political instruction and combat training, for combat service and border duty, and especially to master science and technology in military affairs. These are the very areas on which the efforts of the members of the People's Navy are focused. Most recently we have introduced a number of new weapons systems, such as coast guard ships, helicopters, missile carrying vessels, and also coastal missile forces. In each individual case crews are endeavoring to master the new technical equipment within the shortest time period.

HONECKER RECEIVES INDIAN VICE PRESIDENT

LD070525 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1422 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Berlin, 6 Nov (ADN) -- The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, on Wednesday received the vice-president of India, Ramaswamy Venkataraman, for a talk inthe State Council offices.

The guest conveyed the most cordial greetings from the Indian President, Zail Singh, and the prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi, which were equally reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

At the same time he presented an anthology of the life of the late Indian Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, to Erich Honecker on behalf of the Indian president, in which Erich Honecker had written a tribute to her life and work.

Erich Honecker expressed cordial thanks for the gifrt and expressed his conviction that the visit by the Indian politician would serve to strengthen their traditionally friendly relations.

On international questions, Erich Honecker and Ramaswamy Venkataraman noted that there had been a dangerous escalation because of the confrontation and arms drive course. In view of this, Erich Honecker said, the GDR together with the other socialist states was directing its efforts towards the decisive question of the present -- the preservation of peace.

He emphasized that the proposals made at the most recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in Sofia were a feasible way towards improving international relations. They corresponded to the wish of the peoples for a stop to the arms race on earth and the prevention of its spread into space.

Erich Honecker welcomed the joint message from the six signatory states of the Delhi declaration of 29 October 1985 to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, Mikhail Gorbachev, and the President of the United States, Ronald Reagan, as an expression of the serious and unabated striving by these states to make a separate contribution to the prevention of a nuclear war. Erich Honecker noted that the Indian policy forpeace, nuclear disarmament and productive international cooperation was highly respected in the GDR. The GDR shared India's concern in particular about the dangers posed by the imperialist plans for the militarization of the Indian Ocean region and was watching the activities of the Indian Government to reduce tension in this area. The efforts by the Indian Government to strengthen the unity and integrity of the country and to repulse external attempts at destabilization met with full sympathy and support in the GDR.

In the talk Erich Honecker and Ramaswamy Venkatarama emphasized the interest of their states in deepening and expanding further their proven friendship and trusting cooperation. Agreement on fundamental international questions where there was agreement or proximity formed a solid basis for the further strengthening of cooperation and the preservation of peace. In this area their talks assumed a special importance. The two leaders expressed their conviction that important signs for the expansion of mutually beneficial cooperation in the economic and scientific-technological fields would emerge from the current 6th meeting of the GDR/India Joint Economic Committee.

Erich Honecker accepted with thanks an invitation on behalf of Indian President Zial Singh and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to visit their country again.

Taking part in the talks were Egon Krenz, the deputy chairman of the State Council, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary, Heinze Eichler, State Council secretary, Gerd Koenig, deputy minister of foreign affairs; the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of India to the GDR, T. Prabhakar Menon; and the head of the vice president's chancellory, Gopalakhrisna Gandhi.

PARTY ORGAN COMMENTS ON KADAR'S VISIT TO UK

AU042153 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Nov 85 p 3

[Peter Renyi report: "Our News Analyst Writes"]

[Text] The way it seems over here is that the nearer the Geneva summit gets, the greater the nervousness and the confusion are felt here, both in foreign policy and propaganda. In the radio interview given to the BBC on 31 October, the U.S. President came up with the astonishing idea that he wishes to develop a space war missile defense system that he later plans to hand over to the Soviet Union. It seems that Mikhail Gorbachev's latest bold proposals confused the U.S. Administration so much that it is trying to salvage what it can of public opinion with such, to put it mildly, fantastic actions.

The same can be said about the decision of the British Government to participate in the SDI [Strategic Defense Initiative] although it is extremely unclear what this means for England: The advantages promised by the supporters of the weapons system for the British economy, or the opposite, the expression of British disadvantage in the difficult technological competition. Anyway, haste and exaggerated Zeal are also felt in this decision.

In this political atmosphere, Janos Kadar's visit to London, made at the invitation of Margaret Thatcher during her 1984 visit to Budapest, seems a real island of common sense and calm. In her political career, the British prime minister's visit to Hungary was also regarded as a sign of common sense as this was her first official visit to a Warsaw Pact country, and for the first time she had the opportunity to acquaint herself a little more closely with our social order. And as much as we know of her reaction at that time, she did not regret it. We remember that at her press conference in Budapest, she declared with a degree of self-congratulation that she should not be blamed for the fact that no British prime minister had visited Hungary before, her predecessors should be blamed for this; she has come.

The high-level relations that stemmed from that visit continue now with the visit made by the first secretary of our party. This is welcome not only because it also contributes to the development of bilateral relations between Hungary and Great Britain in political, economic, and cultural areas, but also because it will hopefully further advance the process of understanding between different social systems. Under the current unsettled conditions, it is particularly welcome if we succeed in maintaining and widening cooperation of firm and well-considered bases.

In the case of England and Hungary, our current relations, no matter how contradictory this is, are not without precedents: The books and documents presented to the Hungarian guest in the British Library, from King Mathias' documents to Clark Adam's plans for the Lanc Bridge and the memory of England's influence on Kossuth provided an inside view of these relations. The list could go on, for instance, by mentioning the predecessors of the Royal Air Force pilots lined up at the airport, whom we remembered with gratitude at home on the 40th anniversary of our liberation. Many experiences from our common past can provide us withlessons that are valid to this very day.

Ironically, it struck us that this visit took place on 31 Ocotber, the halloween day of American origin which is also celebrated by English children every year.

This is a farce traceable to old superstititions when children, dressed up in different costumes, frighten the adults, who must pretend to be very scared at the great fun of the children. This accidental timing also reminds people that it is time to renounce mystification and the real incitment of fear in politics, too. We are certain that the current talks served this purpose and that future talks will also take place in this spirit.

U.S. LEADERS TAKE DIFFERING ROLES IN ARMS TALKS

LD061111 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] In the United States President Reagan, Secretary of State Shultz, and Secretary of Defense Weinberger approach the issues of armament and disarmament each in his different way. Elemer Csak has sent a report from New York on the backdrop to this division of labor: The different orchestrations, within which Secretary of State Shultz occupies a position somewhere near the middle, lead commentators here to conclude that it is probably a question of deliberate role distribution, and that the first three men of the U.S. administration are sending separate signals to the Soviets, the allies, and the domestic right wing. In the case of issues surrounding arms limitation agreements, the differences can also be seen in the statements of Reagan, Shultz and Weinberger. However, there is less discrepancy in these. The correct formulation possibly is that they place the emphasis in different places; in other words one speaks about mainly this and the other about mainly that. It is interesting to compare how the leading politicians interpret what commentators here consider to be the new element or, to be more precise, the increasingly dominant element of U.S. foreign policy strategy.

First of all, the President said in the United Nations that Washington does not separate arms limitation from the settlement of local conflicts. Interpreting Reagan's words, Secretary of State Shultz pointed out that in specific terms this might even mean that the United States is willing to agree on the reduction of nuclear armament only if the Soviet Union acts in accordance with Washington's wishes in certain parts of the world. On Monday [4 November] Weinberger presented this same doctrine in the language of the hawks. I quote: The discussions cannot conceal the Soviet Union's adventurist policy. Washington has put power, instead of sentimantality, as the cornerstone of its foreign policy. The United States retains the right to make the conclusion of any disarmament agreement depend on the Soviet attitude. The different kinds of orchestration, the role distribution, is not new in Washington's policy. The problem is, U.S. observers also point out, that at a time of the resumption of high-level dialogue, in the last lap of the preparations for the summit meeting, this maneuvering increases the factors of uncertainty and by no means promotes the development of an atmosphere of trust between Moscow and Washington.

FORUM GRANTS BALTIC STATES GROUP OFFICIAL STATUS

WA013158 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 29 Oct 85 p 2

["Budapest Grants Baltic Exiles NGO Status -- Representative of the World Federation of Free Latvians Among 16 CSCE Delegations" -- FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE headline]

[Text] Frankfurt, 28 October -- At the Cultural Forum of the CSCE countries currently going on in Budapest, the representative of an organization of Balts in exile was officially granted by the Hungarian organizer the status of representative of non-government organizations (NGO), as spelled out by Principle IX of the Helsinki Final Act.

Kardelis, as the chief of the information bureau for Latvians in exile, reported to this newspaper that the Baltic representative in question in Pavlovskis, president of The World Federation of Free Latvians. It is Pavlovskis and the name of his organization that the Hungarian Government accredited to the CSCE Cultural Forum. According to Kardelis, this is the first time that a representative of a Baltic exiles organization has been accorded official status in a communist country. This is especially noteworthy because Hungary is a member of the Warsaw Pact.

At the first CSCE follow-up meeting in 1977-78 in Belgrade, for example, Pavlovskis in communist Yougoslavia, which is not part of the East Bloc, was not merely denied such a status; Belgrade expelled the Latvian representative after accusing him of "unpermitted activities."

Kardelis further reported that Pavlovskis, during his one-week stay in Budapest, had spoken with representatives from a total of sixteen delegations at the CSCE Cultural Forum and conveyed his organization's concern about the intensified pressure of Russification on the Latvian people in their own country and also about the continuing human rights violations there. The representative of Latvians in exile found that most of the CSCE delegations appreciated this concern. Eickhoff, a member of the West German delegation, assured Kardelis and, subsequently, Pavlovskis, that the German people closely sympathize with the Latvian people, "because we are in part co-responsible for their problems today."

KADAR STRESSES NEED FOR PEACEFUL COOPERATION

LD021202 Budapest MTI in English 1029 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Budapest, November 1 -- The latest issue of English-Language "NEW HUNGARIAN QUARTERLY" carried an article by Janos Kadar "Hungary and Peace in Europe". The following is a summary of the main points of the article.

Although every nation has its own historic heritage, and it is an important heritage for each nation, prosperity cannot be achieved separately, writes Janos Kadar and states that the fate of the Hungarian nation took a new and good turn forty years ago, [words indistinct] of the historic victory of the anti-fascist coalition and Soviet troops drove out the occupying Hitlerite fascist troops from Hungary. The majority of Hungary's present population does not remember the war. Hungary re-gained national independence and state sovereignty, steadily follows its own road and constructs socialist society.

The historic experiences of a nation, which lives in the area of rivers Danube and Tisza, the crossroad of armies, and is one of the nations of the continent which suffered the most from wars, is understandable for everybody. For, peace, security, friendship and cooperation of European nations constitute not only mere words for the present Socialist People's Republic of Hungary, but is a long-term policy based on historic experiences, resolute principles and the recognition its own interests. Since then the anti-war attitude and desire for peace of the Hungarian people has been the most effective political power. Hungarian Communists, who follow the slogan of socialism and peace, do everything possible for the protection of peace. As its consequence, a national unity has been established in Hungary which includes workers, peasants, intellectuals, communist and non-party members, believers and non-believers. It is unparalleled in Hungary's history.

It took two decades after World War 2 to realize that cold war leads the world to a deadlock, it leads to an abyss and implies the danger of confrontation and war.

The conference of 35 countries held in the Finnish capital in August 1975 indicated the recognition of reality, it was a historic milestone. The conference, the ten years anniversary of which is taking place now, is of historic importance, disregarding the points of evaluation.

The fact that statesmen of 35 countries of diverging ideologies could come to sign the Helsinki Final Act indicates that, if rationality finds its road and there is political wish for cooperation, even the greatest differences between stands can be surmounted. It has been proved that, despite the existing differences in ideological and political stands, there is a chance for agreement in the issue of security in Europe if the participants recognize their responsibility. It indicated that there were no winners and losers in Helsinki, we can state that reason prevailed in the Finnish capital and each participating country won by the fact that its representatives took part in the meeting and signed the Final Act.

It was important also for us, the representatives of the Hungarian people, to belong to the signatories.

Although some progress was achieved in the years following Helsinki -- the SALT 2 agreement was signed in Vienna in 1979 -- unfavourable trends took the upper hand over the past five to six years. We are of the opinion that the fundamental reason for an increase in international tension is that the U.S. administration has launched a new programme of military build up that threatens the historically developed military power balance, and demands unilateral concessions from the Soviet Union and insists its NATO allies to restrict East-West relations.

In the wake of new military programmes an ever dangerous new phase of military build-up has developed. The Soviet Union and its allies cannot allow to upset the military power balance as it would endanger not only our people but also the whole mankind. U.S. space armament designed to extend military build-up to outer space, constitute a particular danger. Increasing military confrontation naturally has its logical consequences: It weakens mutual confidence, which is indispensable for the maintenance of normal relations among states of diverging social systems. Several local crises, the intensification of regional conflicts also contributed to an increase in international tension, and that some NATO countries, using force, menance and pressure, intervene in other countries affairs and provide direct support to the enemies of national independence and social progress.

However discouraging negative developments are, it has to be stressed that neither a direct danger of war nor an indirect but irredeemable break in East-West relations has developed. The global military power balance between the Soviet Union and the United States and between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, the main guarantee of world peace has been maintained. Bi- and multilateral agreements between socialist and capitalist countries remained in force. The Helsinki agreement has not gone to the [word indistinct] many other international agreements, the document, despite of hot debates deriving from differing interpretations, is still an active and positive factor in the international, especially European relations, and it promotes bi- and multilateral dialogue among states.

Despite the more difficult conditions of recent years, Hungary's policy takes a stand for the maintenance of the dialogue and the protection and development of relations, writes Janos Kadar. It starts from that they are even more important in difficult and cloudy periods than before in the sunny days. We thought that small and medium-range countries can also do much for the maintenance of dialogue and the promotion of confidence. We support negotiations, the development of relations and agreement in every controversial international issue and those which have to be settled.

We make efforts to promote every proposal that guarantees the equal security of states on the possible lowest level of armament. We declare at every forum that we hold the continuation of the Helsinki process important in the interest of the peaceful co-existence of countries of diverging social systems and the preservation of the achievements of detente.

That is why we are looking forward to the current European cultural forum which organically fits into the series of political consultations, called the Helsinki process. We consider it an honour that Hungary has been entrusted with the organization of the forum. We hope that the representatives of European culture will take a stand for a world where not muses are in silent but arms [as received] and in which the inexhaustable sources of human thinking prepare not a nuclear world catastrophe but serve the intellectual and material improvement of mankind.

We welcomed the news of the summit between Mikhail Gorbachev general secretary of the CPSU and President Ronald Reagan of the USA to be held this autumn in Geneva. Some time has passed since and we can state that the announcement in itself has had a positive effect on the political atmosphere of the world. We hope that the meeting, by giving an impetus of Soviet-American relations and the arms limitation talks, will have [words indistinct] influence on the international climate.

In conclusion, Janos Kadar emphasizes that Hungary's people, building socialism, have grand and beautiful plans to make their country prosper and to implement these they need peace and the tranquility of creation. On the other hand, Socialist Hungary, with its ten million inhabitants living in unity and with the achievement of stability and the preservation of attained results has contributed to the security of Europe to the extent its size and significance allows. This is what we wish to continue to do in the future, we want the people of the socialist countries, progressive forces, the supporters of peace, civilians with a realistic sense of politics to see Socialist Hungary as a country that works for peace and which wants to live in friendship with all the other nations of the world.

INDUSTRIAL OFFICIAL ON ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT

AU051344 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 30 Oct 85 p 5

[Interview with Bela Varga, director of a main economic department at the Ministry of Industry, by Nandor Bognar: "Changing Structures, Changing Manager (I) -- Various Forms In Industry" -- first paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] According to the experts, the greatest change since nationalization has taken place in Hungarian industry: an enterprise council or management board has been formed by a good many enterprises, while others have remained under state administration, in effect under ministerial supervisions.

The structure of economic undertakings has been modified, and the new structural forms made it necessary to introduce new methods of selecting the heads of enterprises. We will attempt to trace these changes in a two-part article.

The Changeover Schedule

We have asked Bela Varga, director of the main economic department of the Ministry of Industry:

[Question] What rules were included in the schedule of changes this year and where does the actual process stand at the moment?

[Answer] The ministry proposed a reorganization of 112 enterprises in 1985. To be more exact, as of 1 October 1985, the changeover to a new form of management had been completed in 84 enterprises. Within this total, 61 of the enterprises formed enterprise committees and 23 management or delegate boards. In the meantime, it has been possible to accelerate the changeover process by cutting the transitional period at the enterprises. As a result, a concrete agreement has been reached with 53 enterprises to set 1985 as the changeover date for 1985 instead of 1986 as previously proposed.

Negotiations are still continuing with 60 additional enterprises. On this basis we expect 200 enterprises to complete the changeover this year. Taking all this in account, 47 enterprises will have to finalize the changeover to some form of a collective management in 1986. Therefore the changes will affect 247 enterprises of the 306 under ministerial supervision. Some 59 enterprises, including 7 trusts, will remain under state management. Of the trusts, three will remain unchanged: MVMT, OKGT, and MAT; while four will be of a new type: Budaflax, Kenderfonoipari Enterprise, FORCON, and the Elzett works. During the period of selection, it was proposed that some enterprises remain under state management, mainly for economic reasons. These included metallurgical enterprises and the Hungarian metal and mineral mines. The changeover at these enterprises might even extend beyond 31 December 1986.

[Question] In 1984 the Institute of Industrial Management examined the operation of 23 enterprise management committees. What conclusions were drawn?

[Answer] The Institute of Industrial Management examined the operation of those management committees that have decisionmaking powers. Their findingswere generally positive; democracy had increased on the management level, more thorough preparations were made to coordinate various internal interests, and a more open flow of information was evident. However, in some cases the management committee operated as a mere formality, decisions were made elsewhere and the coordination of interests was not realized. These experiences will be considered when activities are intiated to support the enterprise committees with methodological and professional advice, such as suggesting suitable guiding policies, lectures, and consultation and press services.

When Can the Director Make The Decision?

[Question] Is it not possible that a conflict might arise between one persons's, or the director's responsibility and the collective decisionmaking power in the course of actually implementing new forms of enterprise management?

[Answer] I do not think so, because the collective management bodies practice the rights of ownership, while the director is responsible for the operational process on a continuous basis. This provides enough opportunity for the separation of responsibilities and duties.

In the final analysis, it is clear that the collective decisionmaking body has authority over all general strategic questions and is responsible for pointing out trends, proportions, forecasts, current production principles, cadre policy, and incentives. On the other hand, it is the duty and responsibility of the director and the staff of experts to make final operational decisions concerning contracting, setting prices, and outlining the production program according to the given strategic framework. However, if the director considers a particular strategic concept questionable, it is the director's duty to report it, because he has at his disposal a staff of experts providing him with all the necessary information. In such a case the director may submit the particular issue to the collective body. In other words, strategic flexibility is indispensable to running an enterprise efficiently.

[Question] According to this, could an enterprise council or management board ask the director to render account of the accomplishment of tasks decided on previously?

[Answer] Yes, the decrees also specify this point. The collective management bodies analyze the director's performance annually, before the term of his assignment expires. During this analysis it has to be determined to what extent the director fulfilled the requirements set at his appointment and how well he contributed to carrying out the strategic decisions of the body. It will also be necessary to analyze to what extent the director's decisions promoted successful fulfillment of the body's strategic decisions. A further point to see is the following. In the case of an important external and internal change, did the director initiate timely modifications to the existing strategic decisions, or did he outline a new plan to enable the enterprise to operate in the long run?

Attempts To Break Up Enterprise

[Question] Listening to the answers, it seems that the extent and nature of structural changes have been settled everywhere. However, in talking with enterprise managers one often hears of continuing efforts, which are in some cases rather stormy, to restructure or break up enterprises. Can the series of changes be considered final? Would certain factory units of the Mezogep enterprises and the factories of the Papiripari enterprise still want to be broken up?

[Answer] The changeover to new forms of management is a very important turning point. About 80 percent of the enterprises supervised by the Ministry of Industry will be under some kind of collective leadership, which will affect aobut two-thirds of the employees. Apart from this, the internally separate, structurally different units of the enterprises, such as factories, factory units, and workshops, had an opportunity during the changeover to new forms of management to suggest thay they be allowed to function independently. The advantage of this opportunity was taken by 45 units with internally separate structure within 36 enterprises. On the basis of a thorough examination and necessary verification. I found the suggestions acceptable in the cases of 15 enterprises. In some cases by separation, in some cases by divestiture, 7 present factories and factory units will be transformed into 25 entities, each of which will have a new status of state enterprise. In the case of the Mezopeg enterpise, 18 units with internally separate structures within 8 enterprises tried to gain independent status. Infour cases, I have approved the initiatives, this means that the number of agricultural and foold-industry machinery producers will increase by this figure. In the case of the Papiripari enterpises only the factory in Nyiregyhaza indicated a desire to become independent, but on the basis of the results produced by our examination, I declined to support this idea.

Our article, which deals with changes in the industrial sector, will be continued in tomorrow's edition of the paper; it will analyze the experiences gained so far in choosing managers, and will outline possible further opportunities.

CORRECTION TO GYERTYAN ARTICLE ON CULTURAL FORUM

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Cultural Forum Remains 'Free of Extremes'" published in the 5 November 85 Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page F 1. Paragraph four, line seven should read:

...Austrian weekly PROFIL that before the conference "they purposely did not ask for a permit either from the ministries or from politicians".

In general, of course, it is "proper behavior" to respect the laws of the host [country] concerning the arrangements for a public affair; they will still be able to organize the conference in a private apartment, which was neither smaller nor bigger than the hall.... (adding missing lines)

BRIEFS

LIBYAN DELEGATION VISITS -- A Libyan delegation headed by Yusuf Hamid al-Shin, secretary for universities, has visited Hungary at the invitation of Bela Koepeczi, minister of culture and education. The Libyan guests visited several universities and held talks about the development of higher education relations between the two countries. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 7 Nov 85 LD]

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION DEPARTS -- Budapest, November 7 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society (SHFS), headed by Arnold Gren, vice-chairman of the society and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic, left Budapest Thursday. The delegation took part in events to mark the 68th anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 7 Nov 85 LD]

REAGAN IZVESTIYA INTERVIEW REVEALS CONTRADICTIONS

AU071053 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Nov 85 p 7

[Text] PAP/Moscow -- The Monday edition of IZVESTIYA published an interview given to Soviet journalists by President Ronald Reagan, who presented his position on problems of Soviet-U.S. relations and on various international problems. In particular, the President discussed the coming Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva. Speaking in general terms in favor of peace and of normalization of relations with the USSR, R. Reagan attempted to present Soviet foreign policy in a distorted way, which was also evident in his approach toward the so-called regional problems. Dodging questions on Washington's policy vis-a-vis Nicaragua, southern Africa, and the Middle East, the President tried to create the impression that worldwide tension is a result of Soviet policy in various regions.

The issue of IZVESTIYA carries an article written by the Soviet journalists who interviewed the U.S. President. They relate their impressions of their meeting with R. Reagan and present their own views on the issues discussed during the interview, including the key aspects of the international situation and of Soviet-U.S. relations.

The Soviet journalists stress that the interview with President Reagan contains contradictions and that his statements about peace and efforts to reach agreement with the USSR go hand in hand with groundless charges against Soviet foreign policy. All the same, the fact that the United States is aware of the need for an extensive Soviet-U.S. dialogue is a positive phenomenon, the Soviet journalists stress, expressing the hope that Soviet readiness to achieve a radical improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations will meet in Geneva with a constructive response from the American side.

USSR PROPOSALS AWAITING POSITVE U.S. RESPONSE

LD071402 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Station commentary by Andrzej Walatek]

[Text] The various types of missiles which have gone past the Lenin Mausoleum in Red Square do not threaten world peace. They are a symbol of the fact that, thanks to the existing balance of forces, peace has survived until now and there are prospects to maintain it further. This does not mean, however, that world security amounts to increasing the numbers of missiles on both sides. Quite the contrary. The Soviet Union's proposals strive to eliminate 50 percent of the superpowers' nuclear arsenals as the first stage and for their total elimination in the future. These are specific proposals, which have met with a warm reception from the world public and are just awaiting a positive response from the United States.

Will it come? We will find out at the Geneva summit, although its forecasts are not too optimistic at present. The U.S. Administration's stubborn striving to force the "star wars" program through may threaten disarmament proposals. The missiles which have been paraded in Red Square will therefore be performing their stabilizing role, which the tenet of Soviet foreign policy remains the notion, already formulated by Lenin, of coexistence between states with diverse social systems.

22D CC PLENUM CONTINUES; JARUZELSKI SPEAKS

LD052133 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2015 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, on 5 November at the conclusion of the first part of the deliberations of the 22d PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: Poland will win these elections. These are the words with which the 21st plenum was completed. Today the Central Committee can state with satisfaction that Poland has won the elections. This is of course an abbreviated expression, in a sense a symbolic one. It contains, however, concrete contents. It speaks about the result that is in accordance with the interests of our nation and its socialst state. It means that we have crossed yet another threshold and it confirms the advancement of the processes of agreement and normalization, and the regaining of the development pace. The most important thing, however, it that a decisive majority of society has demonstrated yet again the patriotic feeling of responsibility and resistance to attempts to push us into the wilderness and make us argue and block the process of joining forces. It would have been a bad thing not to take full acount of these facts and above all not to take advantage of the conditions created for further consistent action, for the continuation of the correct line which has been confirmed in practice. But, it would also be a mistake to overestimate this achievement and fall into the trap of self-satisfaction and weaken our efforts. The results of the elections provide energy to solve still-mounting problems. We are stronger and are therefore capable of the even tougher and more decisive overcoming of weaknesses and counteracting of everything which slows down and drags progress backwards, preventing the things we swept out the front door from coming back through the back door. This is a fundamental condition needed to fully confirm the credit of the trust given to us. Lenin said: One must be careful with big words; the difficulties connected with transforming them into great deeds are enormous.

That is why we will continue to avoid announcements which cannot be discharged, empty slogan-mongering. We must and we will be resolutely down-to-earth.

Further progress can only be achieved together with working people, with society. The voices of more than 20 million electors came together;this, for us, is a source of comfort and support, but, this does not relieve us of our duty [wyreka]. The party should be, more than ever, the authentic source of initiative and innovation, the motor of varied and socially useful actions. It must firmly stand guard over the values of the socialist system; it must effectively lead in clearing up life, in overcoming barriers and difficulties.

The election campaign was a great review of big and small problems that confront our nation, our state, and, truthfully, each one of us. It therefore also was a mutual education. The intensity of the campaign and its sincere and realistic character allowed party echelons and government cells to see more closely and more clearly the issues which bother the working class and all of society. On the other hand, the citizens could better perceive the problems as a whole, their complexity and nationwide scale, along with the mutual links, conditions, and possibliities for finding solutions.

We have assure ourselves, once again, that one should not fear sharp discussions, severe and critical assessments arising from economic concerns. Our socialist reality does not become unsteady as a result. On the contrary, it gains new, strong impulses.

The course of the elections confirms the principled character of the constant improvement and development of the practice of consultation, discussions, public opinion polls, and the openess of public life.

Quite recently I read the opinion of an outstanding actor and director in a press interview: It is not a healthy situation when people know more or know better than they are told. There is a lot of truth in this. In this matter, as is well known, we have changed a great deal, and we continue to change. This is precisely so that the citizens can find out in time about matters that are important to them, not from someone else but from us, from the party, the people's authorities.

We have stressed many times that both democracy and discipline, which are inseparable, are not an aim in themselves. They are above all a way, a method, a course of strengthening the state, enriching the life of the people and people's satisfaction from their own participation in it -- that is, strengthening the socialist development processes. A year ago the 17th Central Committee Plenum devoted to these issues, met. Its resolutions, emphasizing the unity of democracy and discipline and rights and duties, retain full validity today, tomorrow, and for the entire historical horizon.

Life again and again forces one to think of how to reconcile democratization, the development of self-government, and the expansion of civil rights with the unavoidable need for heightening the sense of duty and responsibility; how to shorten the road from proposal to implementation, from criticism to repair, from plan to effect, and from words to deeds. With this idea in mind, in the past few years we have built a new structure of rights and duties which serves socialist renewal. The people's councils, representatives, and self-government bodies have been equipped with much wider powers than before; but their use is frequently incomplete and uneven. In the electoral campaign it frequently happened that complaints were alleviated directly after the preelection meetings, almost off-hand. It is worth reflecting: .Was that good or bad?

It is a good thing, because every matter that is sorted out counts, thus making life easier. But, at the same time, it is also a bad thing because holding until the elections matters that could have been sorted out or improved a long time ago certifies passivity, lack of skill, and disregard of duties. For our party echelons and organizations this is also a signal of how necessary it it to have an in-depth and sensitive analysis of the social reality, and to strengthen respect for the law and have more and more effective execution of the norms of a socialist state, as was suggested in today's discussion by Comrade Jerzy (Czesniewski). The point is, in particular, to prevent anyone from treating the laws and their amendment as the proverbial paper tiger which can be safely pulled by the whiskers. The electoral mandate is a pledge to strengthen the work of mechanisms that make the state stronger and more efficient and the democracy richer and more effective.

Comrades, we have gained from the elections a realistic, almost three-dimensional picture picture of Polish life. This picture must not be touched up or put away in an album and forgotten. We have drawn conclusions from it at today's plenum, conclusions at the Central Committee level. We have moved from the language of electoral evaluations to the language of post-electoral tasks. The tasks should also be dutifully fulfilled by the voivodship committees and other echelons, the whole party aktiv, and each basic party organization. In the Politburo report and during the debate, the need was stressed for careful, informal, dealings with over 40,000 comments, suggestions, and postulates submitted at the preelectoral meetings. Most of them -- and this is natural -- are matters which should be dealt with by the local cells. But, many apply to the central level as well;they must therefore be everpresent in the work of the supreme party authorities, in the Sejm, the government, and in the whole administration. In this sense the electoral campaign is going on and has not been completed; it must be continued.

This means that, on the one hand, everything possible must be done. The postulates that are valid today must be examined and dealt with as quickly as possible. On the other hand, an honest, solidly-argued reply must be given to postulates which, however well-founded, cannot be realized today. That which hurts people must pain the party as well. An aesthetic for human affairs would be a denial of true party spirit. Our statute particularly stresses the duty of, and I quote, a discerning examination of opinions, motions, and proposals of working people, and the effective implementation of pertinent postulates.

In the picture of voivodships, towns and parishes, enterprises, institutions, schools and hospitals, in the results achieved by them, significant, and sometimes drastic differences can be perceived. Where do they come from? Without making light of specific, deep, and sometimes objective reasons we can state that to no small extent, they have their basis in the scope of people's attitudes, in the extent of assimilation of the principles and solutions of our policies, and in the temperature of ideological involvement; in short, in the effectiveness of cadres' work.

In this sense, the course of the elections and their results were also a reflection of the level of party service. The great, fruitful effort of our party is evidence of its constantly growing mobility and ability to effectively take on important political tasks. The echelons, organizations, broad aktiv apparatus, and great majority of the party people spared no effort or time and passed another hard test. On behalf of the Central Committee, I would like to warmly thank everyone, especially those comrades who worked on the frontline, among work forces, in rural communities, and amidst intelligentsia and young people.

But there were also those -- although there are fewer and fewer of them -- who remained on the sidelines, who did not stress their activeness. It was about them that a young party candidate from (?Kozlowo) in Kielce Voivodship wrote to me. Sharp words to those who are unfriendly toward us are not enough. Criticism is also necessary of those people who limit themselves to paying dues and coming every now and then to meetings, after which they do not feel themselves to be PZPR members.

The survival of the passive fringe requires that the ideological upbringing, organizational, and disciplinary measures outlined in the resolution of the 20th Central Committee Plenum be consistently continued. This is of particular significance before the 10th congress. We must come to that congress with a fully consolidated, strong, fighting party. The party plays the leading role and bears particular responsibility. At the same time, the elections confirmed yet again that we have numerous, reliable allies. The cooperation of the PZPR's cells and members with the United Peasant Party, the Democratic Party, associations of lay Catholics and Christians, and non-party activists is a valuable experience of joining forces, of mutual respect and trust. The election campaign also showed what great reserves of good will and creative energy are inherent in the whole, rich infrastructure of social organizations, self-government bodies, unions, and associations. We should fully appreciate this potential and create conditions for an increasingly broad development of its activities and initiatives.

Accord is achieving an ever broader reach. More people are gradually joining in. They are coming every day, in fact. We will help here with persistence, patience, tact, and readiness for honest cooperation. We unchangingly declare our readiness for dialogue and agreement with all those who put the supreme good of the real, socialist Poland above grudges and differences of opinion. We do this not from the position of victors, but based on the deepest concern to unite the will, forces, and energy of society to overcome the difficulties and to speed up the country's development. This is evidenced, for example, by the support which we extend to the new humanitarian initiative of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON].

We also appreciate PRON's strivings to broaden the plane of accord: The discussion club attached to the PRON National Council, the young generation forum; the forum of Catholic-social thought, the consensus dialogue group, the central film club, and others are an encouraging example. PRON's fundamental assumptions include the role of initiator and at the same time a party in the dialogue with circles, which, being outside the scope of the movement, are ready to cooperate in solving the vital problems of our common homeland.

We remember the opponent; we do not forget him. We realistically assess the possibilities which he has at his disposal in some circles. We do not, however, do him the service of crediting the results of our own shortcomings, desistance, and weaknesses to the account of hostile activity.

I would like to mention here the statement made by Comrade Joanna (Michalowska-Gumowska) from Gdansk at the meeting of the PRON National Council Executive Committee. I quote: For the process of overcoming passive social attitudes, the danger is not so much from political enemies as from the lack of consistency in the implementation of pledges we have taken for society. The key is not outside but in our own action, our own consistency or lack of it.

In spite of their noise, extremists are getting weaker and weaker. This is also expressed in the fact that more and more often they use falsifications, appeal to the lowest instincts, and clearly desert into foreign employment. It was possible to recently see a handful of Polish speaking mercenaries announcing their return to Poland on a white Pershing. There are no words to describe the depth of this almost suicidal stupidity and betrayal. Through the efforts of recent years, we have barred the road to the Polish stage for the scripts written in foreign capitals. But, the dirty war against our country is going on, and what is more, a question arises: Why has the barrage aimed against the process of normalization and the prospects for Poles to live better and calmer lives, intensified now when a significant step on the road to accord, renewal, and reform has been confirmed by results of the democratically held elections; when the party and people's power are yet again declaring their good will and magnanimity; when we have presented our stance and constructive intentions to the rostrum of the United Nations, during meetings with many leaders of states and governments, and in talks with the representatives of authoritative circles from the United States?

There can only be one answer: The better things are in Poland, the worse it is for forces that would like to confine us in a prostrate position, fetter us with internal conflicts, impoverish us, and plunge us into backwardness. That is why the administration of the United States tried in various ways to intervene in our elections. That is why again the balloon of aggressive anti-Polish propaganda is being inflated from beyond the ocean, restrictions are being sustained, and attempts to intervene in our internal affairs renewed. Here is their postelection campaign.

A part of it is also, as recalled today by Comrade Stanislaw Blonski, the defamation of the moral image of the Poles and our placement before world opinion in the role of accomplices of Nazi genocide, wretched gastarbeiters, and slobs from the notorious Polish jokes. It is regrettable that various moral authorities and so-called friends of our nation remain quiet on these matters. The truth about who consistently defends the good name of Poland and the Poles is certainly being noticed and will be remembered. It gives the party and the people's authorities a right to satisfaction, but also obliges them to watch that, as Zeromski [leading writer, 1864-1925] put it, the wounds must not be covered with the scar tissue of corruption, as we still have quite a few marks of philistinism, backwardness, and greed. The struggle with these phenomena is also the defense of our nation's dignity.

Comrades, the preelection debate brought into view once again the enormous scale of material needs, including a particularly sharp demonstration of two great national duties: The first concerns the oldest, for many of whom living conditions diverge from the magnitude of their selfless toil put into the reconstruction and development of the country; the second concerns the youngest, who are multiplying at record pace. They are our joy and our future, but also a great obligation landing on the shoulders of the economy, which is still weak. No one is giving us a layette; everything necessary for the children and young people has to be earned.

It is good that in the election campaign awareness of the increasing technological gap; the acuteness of the housing problem; the tasks of ensuring food self-sufficiency; the requirements in the fields of environmental protection, science, education, culture, health services, and other social issues made themselves so greatly felt. Without greater and qualitatively better production there would be a shortage of resources necessary for these purposes. This is understood by the millions of workers who, in spite of difficult conditions and the need to keep machinery that is frequently worn out in running order, have left behind precrisis productivity indicators. This is understood by record-setting farmers. It is understood by scientists, engineers, and inventors who create progress; and by conscientious teachers and efficient officials -- that is, all those who improve production, multiply goods, disseminate education and culture, and make life easier. The main road to realizing the principles of social justice leads through growth in the national income. And that, among other things, means there possibilities for earning just wages should be created for all those who want and know how to work well.

On the other hand, those who are underprivileged, through no fault of their own, should be surrounded with effective care from everyone according to his potential, to everyone according to his work. We will not find a better, more just formula. But there is a specific sequence in many people's thinking; stress falls as a rule on the question: How should the division be made, how much should be allocated to whom? It falls less frequently on the questions concerning where to get it, how to produce more, more economically and better. The answers to those questions, the roads of the country's development, find their reflection in the national socioeconomic plan for 1986-90 and in the program up to 1995. The most immediate economic targets will be examined at the next 23d Central Committee Plenum. To date, we have only utilized a part of the great possibilities afforded by the new and improved economic reform, mainly in the form of the simpler reserves. The mobilization of deep reserves will be decisive for the future, however. With this in mind, treating the reform as an irreversible process, we are stabilizing its principles. At the same time we are removing the gaps, improving the motivations, and stepping up the strictures. There are still many other possibilities. During a recent meeting with first secretaries of voivodship committees, many comrades spoke of this in a specific and creative way. The appropriate cells of the government and of the economic administration, should make use of the signals and proposals passed on through this procedure. The new Sejm and government will undoubtedly confirm that the stimulation of scientific and technical progress, the bringing about of a breakthrough in this field, is a task of supreme importance.

In order to accelerate activity along the line of science, technology and economy, a lot of tasks have already been undertaken. Material and financial resources are being increased, new legal and organizational solutions are being introduced, and the ranking of inventiveness and rationalization is also being increased. But, there is still an enormous amount of work ahead of us. Radical steps are needed. This must include greater solicitude than shown previously to reveal and promote exceptional people and talents and to prevent the suffering of inventors. Such topics must occupy a leading place in the party's activity.

Next, a very important problem: the popularization of wise and thrifty management and in particular, the strict application of profit and loss accounting.

The fact that things are not at all well with this can be clearly proved by the application of price increases under the pretext of an increase in production costs, without the sufficient analysis of where the increase comes from, whether it is justified, and what role in this is played [word indistinct] of bureaucratic overload, and lack of thriftiness and skill. Whoever proposes to hike the official prices for their products or services must first account for the real production costs and prove that they cannot be lower. The unacceptability of mechnical price hiking because of increases in costs applies to an equal degree to negotiated prices.

The increase in costs is often influenced by shoddy work. Numerous enterprises are lagging behind in increasing the quality of goods. They also inflicted enormous losses through the improper use of machinery, means of transport, and various kinds of equipment; sometimes, an almost barbaric misuse of them occurred. This year the government will prepare a report on preventive measures, as the reserves in this sphere alone are estimated to amount to Z1 billion per year. If all such reserves are commissioned, then we could do much more [words indistinct] to more quickly overcome the effects of the crisis, and to improve supplies and living conditions of the working people. A few more comments on this subject follow:

The social costs of operation are also rising as a result of renewed growth, following the custs carried out in previous years in numerous office and administrative posts -- at times even with people formally in workers' posts -- at many enterprises, offices, and institutions of every level, as well as in cooperative structures and in the apparatuses of some public organizations. An increase in the number of posts for managers, directors, and chairmen at ministries, central officies, and cooperative unions is associated with this phenomenon. Against this background, it is also necessary to streee the tendency for an excessive number of frequently not fully-justified business trips abroad. This related to an overgrowth in structures and posts which at times form a pyramid of sorts over specialists and work forces working in particular countries. We expect party echelons and organizations, managements, cooperative unions, as well as the central and local bodies of state and economic administrations to take these problems to heart and begin to eliminate the shortcomings.

Irrespective of this, many matters are within the sphere of a thorough state inspection. Appropriate organizational, as well as personal where necessary, conclusions will be derived from its results.

The preelection meetings became another universal call for intensifying the struggle against various kinds of social and moral evils against crime, the sharks of the economic underground, theft and speculation, parasitism and bribery, drunkeness, and other manifestations of pathology.

At the same time, we note with satisfaction, that more and more frequently these postulates were combined with words of approval for actions taken lately for new or sharpened legal instruments and the results that are already being graduálly achieved.

There was also strongly-voiced criticism of manifestations of negligence, waste, and thriftlessness which appear at various enterprises and some building sites: Where the day passes under the banner of beer, bungled work, and theft of materials; wagons which look as if they have been through an air raid; neglected farms, shops, and service points where the shortage of supplies up front is not infrequently accompanied by under the counter trade and supposed work, which in reality contains effecte idea; and officials who reduce citizens to the role of humbled petitioners in accordance with the saying: He who has not suffered, suffer he shall.

Cases of indulgence and desire to play it safe were condemned in the preelection debate. Little gaps of this kind not infrequently turn into wide, gaping breaches. I will give just one example: A regulation states that people who, in a drunken state, suffer injury in a brawl of some kind should have their benefits withdrawn during the period of treatment; that is, if I may put it so, during the healing of wounds suffered through their own fault. And what does estimated data show? Last year, some 500 participants of such brawls were penalized. It is estimated that more than 70 percent of these were under the influence of alcohol. Only 220 had their entitlement to sickenss benefits withdrawn. Show me another such country where society would bear the costs of drunks' escapades and compensate brawlers. An end should be put to this scandalous phenomenon.

The electorate also raised the matter of excess pompt, squandering of public money, abuse of representation funds, thousands of zlotys spent on flowers and keepsakes, excesses in various forms, and advertising publications that clutter office corners, while there is an acutely felt shortage of paper, especially for school textbooks.

I would like to inform you comrades, that the Central Committee Secretariat will soon issue new recommendations concerning putting internal party management in order, further sharpening of financial rules, and elimination of irregularities and wastefulness. Thus, here again we begin with ourselves. I am talking about matters apparently not for that level and for that occasion. But they surround us, they pervade us, and they keep coming back. So, we are coming back to them too, in order to act with still growing efficiency and consistency. Such is also the public expectation as expressed during the election camapign and in today's discussion at the plenu. So it is our duty to treat that with the utmost seriousness.

Sometimes people say that the revelation of weakness diminishes the authority of the party and state. This is an incorrect attitude. The stronger we are and the wider confidence in the party and the people's authority is, the sharper the tone in which we speak about negative phenomena. There are numerous and undeniable proofs that state reacting openly to the violation of the rules of law, moral rules of socialsm, and norms of social coexistence is perceived as an expression of uniformity of words and deeds. By doing that we could strengthen it even more if we made the year of the 10th party congress a period of strenuous battle for full respect for the law, the purity of social relations, and moral renewal.

Comrades, the history of Polish parliamentarianism is long. There are pages of wise ideas, and work consolidating the state. They are symbolized by the 4-year Sejm [1788-92]. But there are even more dark and shameful pages: There were dietines of the gentry [sejmiki szlacheckie] where the opponents cut each other to pieces, there was the ridiculing of the central authority, liberum veto, and Sejms of shame where one corrupt depty defeated even the most proper draft. There was a notorious Silent Sejm [1717], which opened the way to Riand's partition. In the period between the wars there were fights between deputies, then the Besieged Sejm [the May 1926 coup] and finally the term of the antidemocratic April Constitution [1935].

The social revolution has changed the class character of the Polish parliament. The National People's Council [KRN] became a forge of revolutionary changes confirmed by the constitution adopted by the Constituent Sejm. Also the following terms significantly contributed to the shaping of the political system and foundations of our people's state. However, the expectations of the electorate were not always met. Much has already been said about the valuable achievement of the Sejm of the previous eighth term of office and about prospects of the present Sejm's term, which is about to begin.

The party -- I repeat -- advocates a strong and efficient Sejm, enjoying authority and respect, working in harmony in implementation of its high functions, legislative and control, and uniting the good of the integral whole of the sovereign; socialist state with care for the interest of all regions and voivodships, and all parts of the national organism. The work of deputies both in Warsaw and in the provinces requires the strengthening of their bonds with the electorate, raising the standing of the voivodship deputies' groups, and the active role of deputies as coorganizers of consultations and control in their constituencies.

Today, from this rostrum, the duties of the party member deputies for the Sejm of the ninth term of office were emphasized. The parliamentary PZPR plays a very important role in the Sejm as well as in the life of our party as a whole. We expect party member deputies to be particularly active in various parliamentary initiatives and discussions, in formulating exhaustive and factual opinions, in control and intervention measures, and in various forms of work in the provinces.

In the elections for people's councils and the Sejm, as a result of implementing new principles of personnel policy at various levels of state administrations, large numbers of new competent and energetic people devoted to the cause of the socialist homeland have joined the elected bodies and the state apparatus on a genuine path. A merger of experience and enthusiasm, long-lasting practice, and a fresh look are tasks of particular importance in the period ahead. In order to solve (?this task) we should develop the statutory model of party work, which is taking better and better shape, and also proper relations between party echelons, elected bodies; and the administration.

At its last meeting the government resigned its mandate. As the chairman of the Council of Ministers I had many opportunities to present various issues with which the government and the whole state administration were presenting to the members of the Central Committee, both at plenary sessions and at consultative meetings.

I think that in the implementation of the line of the ninth congress and the Central Comittee's resolutions in so difficult, and in a certain way, dramatic situation, we undertook and resolved many tasks. But we have not succeeded in everything. In many cases we are only half way; there is a lot to be done. I am convinced that the new government will consistently continue along this line, will follow the path of socialist renewal with persistence, but at the same time will combat shortcomings with full energy, and will increase efficiency and strengthen discipline in the implementation of Sejm resolutions, political directives and decisions both in internal and external spheres of activity of our state.

The stabilization and consolidation of the Polish link of socialism are of particular importance in the face of growing threats to peace. In this sense the elections also had an important external dimension. Their results are conducive to the consolidation of Poland's position and its authority in the international community. They give satisfaction to unfailing and tried allies in the countries closest to us, and also to our numerous friends in distant countries. The Sofia meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states concretized an alternative for the imperialist policy of tension and confrontation and worked out assumptions for the return to detente and equal cooperation. It formulated real disarmament proposals, giving full support to the new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union. At the same time the unity and the cohesion of the Marxist-Leninist parties of the states of the socialist community, which was emphasized with new strength, is of particular significance.

Comrades, in our hisotry there were many chances lost by short-sightedness, meanness and personal interests. At times a foreign hand interfered in our affairs, pushing a section of the Poles toward activities contrary to national interest.

It was a sum of these negative experiences that led to the proverb: A Pole is always wise after the damage is done. The course of the elections proved once again that this proverb has lost its bitter topicality. Step by step we will persistently proceed along the marked and tested path, while combining resoluteness with patience; not being afraid of a justified risk; with scrupulous calculation of cost and effects; with trust in society and its splendid virtues and unquestionable qualities; aware of our common faults, shortcomings, and weaknesses; and with a feeling of great challenges that can be solved only in the conditions of active public cooperation and in the climate of high requirements. We will execute them with growing strength, beginning with ourselves as people serving the party. What we need most is a persistence resistant to deceitful formulas; efficient organization; wise and thrifty management; and consistency in building our homeland and setting it in order. The election results create favorable conditions for this. It's becoming a long step depends on the full utilization (?of these conditions) by our party and the whole of society. [applause]

New Posts To Be Set Up

LD080000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] A session of the extraordinary commission of the Sejm set up during the session held by the chamber yesterday examined a bill on changes affecting the structure and powers of certain leading and central state administration bodies.

According to a draft document, forwarded to the Sejm by the outgoing premier, Wojciech Jaruzelski, new posts will be set up: the post of minister of construction, town and country planning and municipal economy, combining the powers of the Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Administration, and Town and Country Planning; the post of minister of agriculture, forestry, and food economy taking in the powers hitherto vested in two ministries; minister for environment protection and Ministry for Natural Deposits, combining the powers of the Office of Environmental Protection and the Central Office of Geology; the post of minister of materials and fuel management -- with a minister taking over the powers of the ministry as it has been so far and the chief inspectorate for power economy.

The bill provides for the abolition of the office of minister for prices and for vesting his powers in the minister of finances. Other changes are as follows: combining the Main Committee of Physical Culture and Sport and the Main Committee for Tourism and the vesting of powers of minister of administration and town and country planning in the head of the office of the Council of Ministers.

During the discussion, deputies emphasized that the bill was another state in the process of improving state administration.

After amendments were submitted the commission passed the bill. The bill will be presented to the chamber during the next Sejm session on Tuesday. [12 Nov].

USSR on Jarunzelski Appointment

LD080006 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent cordial greetings and best wishes to Wojciech Jaruzelski on his appointment to the post of chairman of the State Council.

Zbigniew Messner received a greetings telegram from the USSR Council of Ministers on his appointment to the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers.

GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION CELEBRATED

Officals, Delegations Arrive

LD072158 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Excerpts]The festive concert, to mark the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR] will begin in a few minutes. Representatives of public organizations and political organizations, veterans of workers' movements, World War II ex-servicemen, soldiers of the Polish People's Army, young people, and inhabitants of Warsaw have already taken their seats in the Congress Hall. A delegation of the Soviet Army's northern group is present. Representatives of diplomatic missions of socialist states have arrived. The organizers of today's concert are the main board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society and the Ministry of Culture and Art.

A delegation of the main board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society and of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries, which has arrived in Warsaw, are taking part in the festivities. Guram Yenukidze, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee heads the delegation.

It is nearly 1700 GMT. Representatives of the highest party and state authorities are entering the hall. [applause] They are greeted by applause. Present are: Zbigniew Messner, the prime minister; Jozef Czyrek, Stefan Olszowski, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Tadeusz Porebski, and Marian Wozniak. Aleksandr Aksenov, USSR ambassador is also present.

Speech by USSR Ambassador

LD072333 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Speech by Aleksandr Aksenov, USSR ambassador in Poland, at a festive meeting to mark the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution at the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw; in Russian with superimposed Polish translation -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, members of the party and parties of the Polish Peoples Republic, dear friends, esteemed participants in the meeting: Today is the most joyful, the greatest celebration of the Soviet people, full of revolutionary content. The Soviet Union, fraternal socialist parties, and all of progressive humanity are solemnly celebrating the 68th anniversary of the GOSR.

Comrades, Great October raised the banner of peace among nations high above the world. In the early years of Soviet power, Vladimir Lenin stated: Our whole policy and propaganda are aimed not at pushing nations toward war but at putting an end to war. This Leninist foreign policy of peace has been implemented by the land of the Soviets consistently for no less than 68 years. However, we are forced to implement this policy and construct a new society in an incredibly difficult international situation. Imperialism, terrified by the great achievements of real socialism and of the victories by nations involved in national liberation struggles and the break-up of the neo-colonialism, is attempting to take social reprisals.

The ruling circles of the United States and their allies from NATO have developed the arms race. They are developing their arsenals on a gigantic scale and have ensnared the whole globe in a tight net of missile bases. The deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles by the U.S. Administration in western European countries is a direct challenge to the human race and to its hopes to eliminate the thermonuclear threat as well as an attempt to turn western Europe into an arsenal of new kinds of chemical weapons of mass destruction and means for their deployment.

The greatest danger to the human race hinges on the spiraling of the arms race, set into motion by the forces of imperialism and militarism, into space. Then something irreversible may happen, as the threat of nuclear war will increase.

Thwarting of the forces of imperialism and war, ensuring permanent peace and security, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev said at the October plenum, is the main issue of the present age. The development of the international situation has reached a point which cannot be overcome unless the most responsible decisions are made to halt the arms race and stop the slide into war.

Guided by the solicitude to strengthen international security the Soviet Union has pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and will not introduce antisatellite weapons in space. It has also introduced a moratorium on all nuclear explosions and halted the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe. The dangerous plans of the U.S. "star wars" program contrary to our plan of star peace, which corresponds to the interests of all countries and of the whole human race. New, constructive peace proposals presented by the Soviet Union to the United States concerning a total ban by both sides on offensive space weapons and the proposal for a truly radical 50 percent reduction by both sides in nuclear weapons capable of reaching the territory of the other side, have resounded loudly throughout the world. At the same time the Soviet Union has expressed readiness to enter into a separate agreement on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and also to unilaterally reduce the number of SS-20 missiles in the European part of the country. These great proposals of the Soviet Union in conjunction with the extensive program for the improvement of the international situation approved at the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Sofia, create a complex of realistic undertakings whose realization would lead to a true breakthrough in the international situation. Now it is the turn of the United States and their allies from NATO.

The socialist countries start with the assumption that in spite of the tension in international relations one should not consider this situation to be irreversible. The task of removing the sword of Damocles which hangs over the human race is a realistic one. Today circumstances exist making it possible not just to frustrate the dangerous intentions of the agressive circles of imperialism but also to move along the road to peace, security, and social transformation. In order to realize this great; noble goal, shoulder to shoulder, the Soviet Union, People's Poland, and all the countries of the socialist community are acting in unity.

Dear comrades and friends: In conclusion I wish to convery to you, yet again, greetings, and wish you success in the socioeconomic development of your country, the development of the position of socialism on Polish soil, and to wish every Polish family happiness and success.

Long live the immortal ideals of the GOSR! Long live the unbreakable friendship and solid unity of the CPSU and PZPR, the Soviet and the Polish nations! Long live the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community! Long live peace and socialism! Thak you for your attention. [applause]

Anniversary Greetings Sent

LD062328 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] On the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the October Revolution, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner have sent a congratulatory cable to Mikhail Gorbachev, Andrey Gromyko, and Nikolay Ryzhkov.

On the same occasion Roman Malinowski sent a congratulatory cable to Lev Tolkunov and Avgust Voss.

POLICE TRY TO GET WALESA TO COMPLY WITH SUMMONS

AU071441 Paris AFP in English 1432 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 6 (AFP) -- Police went yesterday to the Gdansk home of Lech Walesa, leader of the outlawed Solidarity trade union, to persuade him to comply with a summons from the local prosecutor's office, members of his family said today. They said police withdrew after a dispute with Mr Walesa, who has refused to answer questions in connection with charges reportedly being prepared against him over statements to the Western Press disputing official polling figures for last month's legislative elections. Mr Walesa told journalists on October 18 that, according to Solidarity figures, only 66 percent of Poles voted, as compared to the figure of 78.86 claimed by the authorities.

A Polish government spokeman suggested recently that Mr Walesa would be tried for slander. Mr Walesa has been served a summons to appear before the prosecutor on Saturday [9 November].

GOOD FORECAST REPORTED FOR 1985 GRAIN PROCUREMENT

LD072350 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 7 -- Polish farmers have delivered over 5.6 million tonnes of food and fodder grain so far, that is over 87 percent of the target. In the same period of 1981 the respective figure was 73 percent, and in 1983 -- 81 percent.

With the grain acreage growing by 84 thousand hectares in the years 1983-85, that under rye (a grain in surplus in Poland) dropped by 364 thousand hectares, while that under wheat and barley by some 490 thousand hectares. Compared to 1984, this year's procurement of wheat, barley and oats went up by 14, 60 and 160 percent, respectively.

The anti-import activities aimed to gradually increase the production of quality wheat, imported so far, start to yield effects. This year's procurement of quality wheat for the processing industry is expected to reach an estimated 220 thousand tonnes, while by 1988 the demand should be fully covered with home produce.

The continuing 30-tonne level of weekly grain deliveries indicates that the procurement of grain from this year's crops even slightly go above last year's figure. If these forecasts come true, this year's grain procurement plan will be fulfilled in 109 percent (111 percent in food grain), with the percentage of wheat and barley expected to be much higher than last year. Hence, this is a good prospect for a gradual reduction in grain imports and for a stable fodder base to develop animal production.

TWO ELECTIRC POWER MINISTRY DEPUTY MINISTERS DISMISSED

LD072130 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] A presidential decree in Romania has dismissed two leading officials of the Ministry of Electric Power. The decree stated that First Deputy Minister Nicolae Manescu and Deputy Minister Vladimir Constantinescu had not carried out their work properly and with responsibility and had not created the conditions necessary to inaugurate on schedule the number six block of the Turceni power plant in Romania.

GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION CELEBRATED

Necsoiu, USSR Ambassador Speak

AU071959 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/11/1985 -- A festive meeting marking the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was held in Bucharest, on November 7.

Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, Ioan Totu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, other Romanian officials were in the Presidium.

Dumitru Necsoiu, first deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of Bucharest City People's Council, and E.M. Tyazhelnikov, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, spoke about the significance of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Great October Socialist Revolution -- Dimitru Necsoiu said -- fundamentally changed the course of history of people in Russia, paved the way for the building of the new socialist system, stimulated the struggle of the revolutionary and progressive forces, of masses everywhere against exploitation and oppression, for national freedom and independence.

In the 68 years elapsed since the victory of the October Socialist Revolution, the Soviet Union turned into a powerful socialist state in full progress, outcome of the efforts made by Soviet working people led by the Communist Party.

Showing that, as part of the relations of friendship and collaboration with all the socialist countries, the active and manysided development of the collaboration with the Soviet Union is a programmatic orientation of the RCP's and Socialist Romania's international activity, the speaker pointed to the fact that a decisive role in the evolution of these relations is played by summit meetings which single out, each time, new domains for the deepening of the collaboration between the two parties, states and peoples.

Referring to the high tension in the international situation, the speaker showed that Romania hails the initiatives of the Soviet Union and the measures proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev regarding a unilateral moratorium on the emplacement of nuclear missiles and the cessation of any tests with such like weapons, a fifty per cent reduction of nuclear arms and the halting of the militarization of outer space. To give effect to these proposals -- on either side -- would represent a big step forward on the way of building confidence, of reaching corresponding accords regarding total elimination of nuclear arms in Europe and the world over.

The speaker expressed the hope that the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva would yeild positive results, would put an end to the spiralling arms race, thus meeting the aspirations of peoples wishing to live in a climate of peace and understanding, sheltered from the threat of a nuclear war.

USSR Embassy Reception Given

AU071930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/11/1985 -- On the 68th celebration of the Great October Socialist Revolution the Bucharest ambassador of the Soviet Union, E.M. Tyazhelnikov, gave a reception on November 7.

Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, Miu Dobrescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Central Party Collegium, Ioan Totu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, as well as ministers and other Romanian officials participated.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW HUNGARIAN ENVOY

AU062014 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/11/1985 -- November 6, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Pal Szuts, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Hungary in Romania.

Handing over the credentials, the Hungarian ambassador conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu, the CC of RCP, the State Council, the government and the Romanian people, the salute and best wishes of the CC of the HSWP, of the Presidential Council and of the Council of Ministers of Hungary, of Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi personally.

In the ambassador's address emphasis is placed on the important role of meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Janos Kadar, of understandings reached for the development of relations bewteen the two countries, in policy, economy and culture, in the interests and to the benefit of both peoples.

Receiving the credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the wishes conveyed and addressed a warm salute and best wishes to Janos Kadar and Pal Losnczi, to the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, to the friendly Hungarian people.

In President Nicolae Ceausescu's address of reply it is stressed that the Romanian Communist Party, the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the government and Romanian people pay special attention to the manysided development of the Romanian-Hungarian relations of friendship and collaboration. The belief is expressed that working together in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance, of the accords reached at summit talks, the Romanian-Hungarian relations will further develop -- both bilaterally and internationally -- in the interests of both peoples and countries, of the cause of socialism and peace the world over.

Wishing him a successful mission in Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu assured the ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic of the full support of the State Council, of the Romania Government and of his own.

After the ceremony of presentation of credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu had a talk with Ambassador Pal Szuts, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW INDONESIAN ENVOY

AU062013 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1933 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/11/1985 -- On November 6 President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Raden Heman Benny Mochtan, [spelling as received] who presented his credentials as ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to Romania.

On behalf of President Suharto, the Indonesian ambassador conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a warm friendly salute, best wishes of happiness and good health, alongside progress and prosperity to the Romanian people.

The address presented by the ambassador highlights the relations of friendship and collaboration between Indonesia and Romania, that have witnessed an ascending evolution, particularly after the state visit President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu paid to Indonesia in November 1982.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message sent to him and, in turn, addressed President Suharto the best wishes of good health and happiness as well as wishes of progress and welfare to the Indonesian people.

The address the Romanian president presented in turn, shows that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Indonesia, based on mutual esteem, confidence and respect, have gained powerful momentum in recent years, in the spirit of the understandings reached during the summit dialogue in Jakarta and Bucharest. Highlighting that ample opportunities exist for an expansion of the Romanian-Indonesian relations upon mutually-advantageous long-term bases, the address reasserts Romania's resolve to work further in order to impress a dynamic course on the ties between the two countries, to expand the collaboration between them in all the domains of joint interest, particularly for a development of the trade and an intensification of the cooperation in production. Also expressed is the belief that Romania and Indonesia can collaborate more and more tightly on an international plane in view of finding constructive solutions to the grave and complex problems confronting the contemporary world.

PUNGAN, MONGOLIA'S DULMAA SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT

AU062002 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/11/1985 -- Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, had talks in Bucharest, with the Mongolian minister of foreign trade, Jamsranghiyn Dulmaa. At the end of the talks, they signed an accord between the governments of the two countries on mutual goods exchanges and payments over 1986-1990 and a commercial protocol for 1986.

LCY POSITIONS ON EMPLOYMENT, SOCIAL POLICY

LD071821 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1313 GMT 6 Nov 85

["The LCY Central Committee positions on the Implementation of Employment Policy and Social Policy" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Nov (TANJUG) -- One of the main objectives of socioeconomic development in the next period should be to halt unemployment to create conditions for reducing the number of unemployed through productive employment. The main priorities in implementing the policy of employment should be directed toward speedier and more effective employment of qualified and educated cadres, particularly young people, it is stressed in the positions of the 21st LCY Central Committee session on topical ideopolitical question of implementing the employment policy and social policy.

Implementation of these tasks must be based on (?activating) and better use of existing capacities, pooling of labor and resources, strengthening the material basis of associated labor, increasing productivity, achieving higher exports, stimulating productive and creative, inventive and research work, and conducting an active investment policy. [words indistinct] in the conclusions, introduce and improve the system and organization of work which enable a more rational use of capacities and the introduction of work in several shifts. Employees who do not fulfill their work obligations should lose their jobs, particularly if they are in leading positions. Overtime and moonlighting, as well as contractural work, should be reduced to the most needy cases. This demands appropriate changes in labor legislation and self-managing acts of the organizations of associated labor.

The Central Committee particularly insists on ensuring a connection and integration between economic and social policy, of which the employment policy is a constituent part, in the plan for socioeconomic development. In our conditions the lack of connection between economic and social policy always is, it is said, an expression and consequence of insufficiently developed self-managing production relations and of their violation. In social policy, this violation is expressed primarily through the strengthening of its state and parastate characteristics and unjustified social differences.

The key directions of employment must be based on dynamic economic development and adequate systemic solutions, as well as on appropriate measures of economic policy, increased responsibility of the employed in disposing of social assets, greater stimulation of small businesses, development of service industry, speedier development of insufficiently developed areas on the bases of pooling labor and resources, intensive agricultural production, greater mobility of the unemployed according to the needs of associated labor, and so on.

In order to achieve speedier [words indistinct] employment, Communists and all other organized subjective forces must decisively settle accounts with the manifestations of isolation and bureaucratic-etatistic behavior, as well as group and property-conscious behavior, bad management, bad organization of work, lack of discipline, and sectarian attitudes toward small businesses. Such examples are particularly prominent among workers in the communities of specialized services in the organizations of associated labor and sociopolitical communities.

Through consistent implementation of the cadre policy, the needs for cadres should be established in development plans. It should be made possible for expert and most capable cadres to obtain leading and management posts which require experts.

This calls for a decisive move toward getting rid of those cadres which are not capable of implementing such a policy. In order to eliminate the lack of coordination between the cadre educational system and the needs of associated labor, it is necessary to adopt long-term programs of education in organizations of associated labor, particular groups, branches, and their associations, as well as in sociopolitical communities. Plans should be realized on the bases of free exchange of labor. It is necessary to create socioeconomic and social conditions which will enable all members of a generation to have access to all levels of education under approximately identical conditions. The Central Committe stresses the need for further affirmation and development of the system of education, with a greater stress on acquiring knowledge and on practical work, also including the use of new technologies in schools. Special school centers for training could be organized in large work organizations which have possibilities and needs for them. In order to employ people with qualifications that are not in demand, it is necessary to continue developing and promoting the system of retraining and at the same time to provide additional training for the need of associated labor.

Acceptance of trainees should be stimulated with economic and other measures while obligations on their acceptance, which are established through legal regulations and agreements, must be fully implemented. The policy and obligation of accepting trainees should be under much more severe legal, political, and social control and responsibily.

The Central Committee stresses that it is necessary in all groups, particularly in those with severe conditions of business activity and decreased living standards, to (?recognize) the economic and material positions of the unemployed. On the basis of socialist solidarity and togetherness it is necessary to provide certain assets for people who do not have sufficient means of existence. At the same time, it is necessary to enable the unemployed to take an active part in creating and realizing the policy and program of employment and in ensuring concrete conditions for their implementation through the work of self-managing communities of interest for employment, local, and sociopolitical communities. In this respect it is necessary to carry out certain changes in the field of social legislature and other regulations.

It is particularly significant that in the next period, in accordance with the long-term program of economic stabilization, a speedier development of small businesses is (?promoted). This would create possibilities for fuller productive involvement of the population and more stable development of production and services. This should, it is said in the positions, be ensured through speedier development of both the social and private sectors of small businesses, thus creating conditions for setting up and developing smaller work in intensive factory sections, contractual organizations of associated labor, various forms of cooperative, and so on.

Particular significance should be given to greater involvement of private work with assets [words indistinct] and property of citizens. In order to achieve this it is necessary in all environments, particularly in municipalities, to overcome ideological misunderstandings and to fight against attacks of dogmatic conscience and sectarian attitudes. These attitudes are manifested in spreading mistrust toward private work, assets, and citizens' property which, on the basis of their work, in principle enjoy the same socioeconomic position and basically the same rights as workers in organizations of associated labor. At the same time, through more effective work of appropriate organs and institutions [words indistinct] exploitation of the work of others, and every example of nonsocialist behavior in the development of small businesses in the economic sector must be eliminated with determination.

The main prerequisites of productive work involvement for workers returning from temporary employment abroad, both within associated labor and in the area of private work, should be built in the plans of socioeconomic development and measures of economic policy as well as in amendments and additions. (?Speedier) development of agriculture and improving life and work in villages, and on this basis (?opening) prospects for young people, is necessary to achieve [words indistinct] through promoting the system of goods production and marketing, selective and rational policy of credits and differentiated tax policy, long-term system of subsidizing and measures for constructing [words indistinct] in agriculture.

It is necessary to destimulate [words indistinct] or insufficiently cultivated land with special measures.

The Central Committee establishes that social policy must be based on a more decisive role of the worker in associated labor, through their right to responsibility in making decisions about income and distribution. Accumulation and expenditure [words indistinct] and satisfying personal [words indistinct]. Such a position of the worker is, it is stressed, a prerequisite for integrating economic and social policy, a condition for its de-stabilization and freeing from voluntarism.

Communists in all organizations of basic organizations of associated labor and other self-managing organizations and communities must determinedly support a greater mobility of all working people in consistent implementation of [words indistinct] established in the conclusions of the 16th and 18th sessions of the LCY Central Committee in connection with implementing the principle of distribution according to work and work results. Through a struggle for increased work productivity, exports, [words indistinct], economic activity and curbing inflation [words indistinct] it is necessary to create necessary conditions for halting the fall in real personal incomes.

The LCY Central Committee stresses the responsibility of Communists in delegate assemblies and other organs and bodies to adopt in a timely manner systemic solutions and measures of economic policy which would ensure as equitable as possible general conditions of business activity and earning income in associated labor. Communists should not tolerate the postponement of tackling this significant question and they must conduct [word indistinct] to curb all resistances which exist today in this connection. Activity to further improve the system and policy of distribution in accordance with the social compact on income and funds for personal incomes is particularly important. This should contribute toward efforts to overcome egalitarianism, which in the conditions of inflation is particularly prominent, as well as examples of economically and socially untenable ranges in private incomes which are not based on work results. Both [words indistinct] is in relations between workers of special services work organizations.

In satisfying common needs, it is necessary to consistently implement the principles of (?socialist) solidarity and togetherness, and selective policy, and strictly respect developing priorities in this field. Tackling these problems cannot limited as has been the case in practice so far, primarily to restricting assets for business activity and reducing the personal incomes of employees of social activities.

In this, through a free exchange of labor, it is necessary to ensure a decisive influence of workers on satisfying these needs. It is necessary to establish concrete conditions for the dynamic and consistent implementation of attitudes on coordinating pensions with trends in personal incomes and ensure that the evaluation of personal incomes for calculating pensions is based on income in a particular year.

The LCY Central Committee makes it incumbent on Communists to struggle together with other working people in delegate assemblies and other bodies and organs for a consistent implementation and realization of attitudes from the compact on the bases of tax policy, which implies a speedier development of its economic and social function. Through an effective tax policy, and particularly its instruments, it is also necessary to ensure consistent implementation of the constitutional principle that everybody contributes toward common needs in proportion to their economic basis, thereby contributing on an equal basis to realization of the aims of stabilization. In this respect, the burden of economic difficulties must be redistributed from a section of workers and pensioners onto the section of the population with greater economic force.

Taxation should also include revenue from property as well as well as other incomes for which information about income and careful bookkeeping should be provided. It is necessary to take decisive measures against proponent of negative manifestations in connection with dodging regulations on registering and recording property, income and so on. The question of responsibility and explulsion from the League of Communists should be raised with respect to those members of the League of Communists who behave in such a way. In the system and policy of taxation it is necessary to seek solutions which would curb unjustifiable social differences primarily through more severe taxing of incomes which are not based on work and work results.

The LCY Central Committee positions devoted (?special) attention to housing policy and housing construction. The League of Communists must, it is said, decisively struggle for consistent implementation [words indistinct] program, so that everybody with full support of [words indistinct] contributes to solving their housing problems. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure bigger, more effective, and cheaper housing construction as [words indistinct] significant space for greater employment. With [words indistinct] and development of credit and land policy, (?founding specialized) banks for housing construction and other measures, it is necessary to create considerably more favorable conditions for giving credits for housing construction on the basis of [words indistinct] participation of priviate assets for buying and building apartments and homes. The Central Committee [words indistinct] considers that it is necessary to re-examine possibilities for reducing turnover tax for construction material used for building workers' apartments, while at the same time luxury and uneconomical housing construction should be more severely taxed.

Rents and rates for communal services should be brought to the level of ensuring (?simple reporduction) together with retionalization of all expenditure, including construction, maintenance and administration of housing funds. The price of an apartment should not be a cover-up for uneconomical building, delays, too high and expensive bills and rates [words indistinct] rate should be used for communal services on the ground. In organizations of associated labor and self-managing communities of interest, it is necessary to establish (?concrete measures) for subsidizing a part of housing expenses of workers and citizens with lowest income per family member. With greater determination, it is necessary to continue to build apartments using solidarity funds. It is also necessary to take a more serious stand against all examples of illegal use and dealings with socially owned apartments as well as against people who simultaneously use sevefal socially owned apartments.

All members, organizations, and [words indistinct] the League of Communists, together with other organized subjective forces, must energetically struggle for consistent elimination of the causes [words indistinct] social differences which are not based on work, while illegally acquired property and income should be confiscated. Here, acquiring [words indistinct] bases on work and socially established measures of work results, should not be questioned.

The Central Committee will regularly stimulate and monitor the realization of these positions, while the LCY Central Committee Presidium will prepare a report on its implementation by the time the 13th congress is held.

ZARKOVIC DISCUSSES PRE-CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

LD072354 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Nov (TANJUG) -- The period between the 12th and 13th congresses has been encumbered by major difficulties in our social development and in the work of the LCY. The 13th congress must therefore provide an answer as to what has been happening in our society and must explain in a comprehensive manner all the processes and events within it and establish the level of our responsibility for it all. This was the point of departure in this evening's address by Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committtee Presidium, before the Belgrade LC political aktiv. The address dealt with some topical issues and tasks placed before the LCY in the preparations for the 13th LCY Congress.

Zarkovic continued his address by saying that the congress was expected to conduct a critical, thorough, and comprehensive analysis of our previous experience, results and difficulties. This analysis must explain social contradictions that in recent years have decelerated our overall development, and establish immediate guidelines for the LCY's activity aimed at resolving much faster the growing economic problems and surmounting the stagnation in the development of socialist self-management. In this way the congress is expected to pave the way for the further dynamic economic and social development of our country on the basis of socialist self-management.

The main characteristics of our present economic situation, Zarkovic said, are a high rate of inflation coupled with a slowdown in the rates of production growth, exports, and trade; stock-piling; a drop in the quality of economic operations and conditions; and the economy's decreasing share in the distribution of income. For the 6th year now, real personal incomes have declined. In other words, we are already faced with the unfavorable situation ofthe so-called stagflation, i.e. of high inflation in the conditions of economic stagnation.

This year's economic trends have distinctly demonstrated that the high rate of inflation has been an obstacle to the increases in production, rise in the standard of living, and in exports. It has devalued work-generated income as an incentive factor. We are faced with wage levelling on a large scale and increasing differences in wages paid for the same kind of work, depending on the sector or branch in which workers are employed.

If we want to win the battle for economic stabilization and prevent increased dissatisfaction among the working class, we have no other alternative but to curb inflation. The recent method of restraining inflation, which for most part implied partial measures of direct price control, restrictions in consumption, etc, will not yield results which will lead to a considerable deceleration in price increases and secure any prospects for stabilization in economic trends.

In amy view, conditons are already ripe and an urgent socio-economic need has arisen for a package of mutually aligned measures to be passed by the end of the year in line with the positions of the 17th LCY Central Committee session. These measures would provide scope for a substantial drop in the rate of inflation in 1986, thus creating conditions for it to be brought down gradually to the socially acceptable level.

These measures should form a framework for the 1986 resolution on economic and development policies, and to some extent the framework for the new medium-term plan. In other words, the 1986 resolution must not be prepared in a routine manner but should reflect the situation we are in. There is no use whatsoever for a resolution which, prepared in a routine manner, simply repeats the same old cliches although the real situation is quite the opposite. We do not need a resolution like that. It would be yet another way of deceiving ourselves for which we would have to pay a very high price.

Continuing his address before the Belgrade LC political aktiv, the President of the LCY Central Committee Presidium stressed that the functioning of our political system of socialist self-management had to be one of the key topics in the course of the pre-congress preparations and at the congress itself. After prolonged work a critical analysis of the functioning of the political system is nearing completion. The public has been expressing disapproval and, in my view, rightly so, of the fact that the work on the critical analysis is taking so long to complete. Given numerous problems and difficulties affecting the implementation and functioning of the political system, the public is expecting the analysis to bring about, as it were, spectacular changes and solutions. That is why some are saying that if they are not forthcoming, the analysis will be a failure.

We cannot accept such views. The fact remains that the analysis contains many valuable appraisals of the way in which will make it possible for us to continue to search for even better solutions. In any case, a public debate on this document is ahead of us and its outcome is expected to contribute to the result of the analysis.

Zarkovic devoted the major part of his address to the recent activity of anti-socialist forces. In a situation where we are encountering great economic problems and difficulties, and where we are faced with serious stagnation and distortion in the development of socialist self-management, we find anti-socialist, anti-self-management forces encouraged by our difficulties raising their heads again and embarking upon wide, increasingly overt and organized activity. They are all loud in their criticism of our growing difficulties and problems. They strive to discredit the LCY, socialist self-management, equality of our nations and nationalities, brotherhood and unity, and our nonaligned and independent policy by blaming them for all that is negative in our society today.

In this situation, nationalism of all forms and hues has perceived its chance and is making its voice heard more and more aggressively and in an increasingly organized and offensive way. It is becoming increasingly a platform for enemies of various theoretical orientations to link up. Advocating chauvinism and revanchism, nationalists are increasingly emphatically trying, together with clerico-nationalists, to cast themselves as the sole protectors of the national identity of individual nations and nationalities. Recently in some spheres they have been using national symbols for their own ends; there is a growth of public nationalistic pronouncements and group excesses, especially at cultural, sports, and other functions, especially at gatherings of young people.

Preoccupied with our complex economic and overall social situation and the battle for stabilization, we have left, in good measure on the sidelines, our "organized ideo-political action and the analysis of all these phenomena, their causes and consequences, a real critical evaluation and (?a more resolute) reaction to them.

True, sometimes the LC does do this but late, half-heartedly and ineffectually and, what is particularly worrying, various standards and criteria in the judgment and evaluation of these and such phenomena are -- depending on the environment -- in evidence. Likewise, there are still many isolated battlefields in the LCY and in society. We lack synchronized actions and syntheses of these actions.

We must bear in mind that we are confronted by an organized and tough opponent which plans its ideological actions, carries out indoctrination and exploits our every weakness and every moment, hinders us in our efforts to further build and develop -- on the basis of what we have achieved in the socialist revolution led by the LCY and Comrade Tito -- our socialist federal community and the system of socialist self-management. Not underestimating for one moment these and such forces, I think that the basic reason for their escalation is not in the power, strength, or force of the ideas which they represent, but in the fact that we are too slow in solving accumulated economic and social problems. The LC and other socialist subjective forces in society have left an open space for activity of this kind, a space which, as the experience of our party teaches us, other forces always and inevitably try to exploit.

We will not easily win these struggles on the basis of forums alone if we do not expand this front and involve all progressive forces of our society. In fact, many of the weaknesses in our ideological work, in the ideological struggle, originate precisely in the fact that this work does not have a mass basis, that the basic LC organizations are not the exponents of this work to the extent that they should be. It is not good that the more important, more sensitive and more complex ideological problems are resolved in forums alone and are confined there, and that it is left to the mass membership simply to react to questions connected with its position and work environment, and not questions which concern the entire ideology of the LCY. I believe that these things should be fundamentally changed in the sense that we must strive to involve the organizations of the LCY as a whole in the struggle against anti-socialist and anti-self-managing ideological trends.

The public information media have a great role and an important part in realizing these and similar tasks. This is why we must develop both in the press and on radio and television an approach to our reality which has a critical emphasis, and which is directed along the lines which we determined in the revolution, those which are probing and creative. What we need is criticism which is working class, sharp, and following Tito's guidelines, in order to change what is not good, what is outdated, and to create space for something new, more progressive and more in line with self-management. However, instead of this kind of criticism, a group of self-appointed "judges" have made themselves at home in certain information media; they pass judgment on society, speaking from various platforms and newspapers, always telling the same story which is opposed to the general directions of LCY policy.

Today, even more than before, we need a militant, creative, engaged, socialist self-management, and critical perception of all questions. Countless items of pale, pusillanimous news and propaganda play into the hands only and equally of our bureaucracy and class enemy. They are not afraid of them, they are not bothered by them, but they only cover them well and provide a haven for them.

Our public information media in the entire country and, of course, especially in Belgrade, as the biggest "producer of public words", should reflect in the preparations for the 13th congress the best decisions which have adorned our progressive, socialist journalism, always when it was necessary to give the pen a good sharpening. And this is what it was like in all the crucial, important social periods, and this is what it should be like today and in the future. These positive experiences should be affirmed and serious errors should be energetically removed.

In the final part of his address, which he devoted to some aspects of the international situation and to our foreign policy, Vidoje Zarkovic noted, among other things, that we must bear in mind that some phenomena in our society, both positive and negative, are a constituent part of broad political, economic and social processes in the modern world. Hence our judgement about what is happening in Yugoslavia would not be complete if we do not also take into account social trends on the international scene. For example, we have spoken recently and here today about the offensive of the bourgeois right in Yugoslavia, about its attack on the fundamental achievements of the revolution, about its very premeditated and perfidious actions. However, comrades, we should not lose sight of the fact that for several years now, there has been a powerful offensive of the conservative right on the international scene, aimed against everything progressive and liberating; what is now happening in Yugoslavia, objectively and often also subjectively, is a constituent part of this world wave of conservatism.

TANJUG REPORTS 7 NOV EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING

LD072251 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 7 Nov (TANJUG) -- At its session today, presided over by Janez Zemljaric, the Federal Executive Council [FEC] examined a number of issues concerning Yugoslavia's relations with foreign countries and current economic policy.

Milka Planinc, president of the FEC, briefed the council on the recently ended visit to Romania. According to the FEC's statement, the visit was friendly and mutually advantageous. It marked the continuity of frequent meetings and consultations between the two countries. The talks took place in a traditionally open and friendly atmosphere, reaffirming the two sides' interest in consolidating and expanding economic cooperation on the basis of joint production and specialized cooperation.

The FEC examined Yugoslavia's stands and activities in the field of armaments. The council noted that our foreign-political activity concerning disarmament and the promotion of international security has always adhered to strict observance of the UN Charter and other principles related to international rights and the preservation of international peace and security.

Yugoslavia is exerting great efforts to develop international cooperation based on the principles of equality and noninterference in the internal affairs of others, an active and peaceful coexistence between states, and the non-use of force and threats in settling international relations. Lasting and stable peace and international security cannot be secured by stock-piling weapons and maintaining fear, the FEC's statement says. They can only be secured, it was noted at the session, by halting the arms race and reducing the level of armament. Yugoslavia has always advocated these attitudes at international meetings under the aegis of the United Nations, at conferences of nonaligned countries, and in its bilateral relations with various countries. Our country has always drawn attention to the fact that peace is indivisible and that the entire international community should participate in securing it.

The FEC endorsed a platform in connection with the forthcoming visit to Yugoslavia by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers. The council also endorsed a platform on the forthcoming working visit to Iraq by Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the FEC.

The FEC approved a bill on providing means for our country's participation in supplementing the international fund for the development of agriculture. This law should secure Yugoslavia's participation in this fund with the total sum of 40 million dinars.

Examining the situation on the corn market, the FEC noted the indispensable need to buy up all the corn on offer and thus create conditions for a more stable situation in cattle breeding and stable prices for corn.

The council also passed a decision on changing conditions and the way in which the duty on goods is charged.

POLITICAL CRIME DECLINES IN SLOVENIA

LD302156 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1408 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 30 Oct (TANJUG) -- During the first 6 months of this year, nine people were sentenced in Slovenia for the criminal act of political delinquency. Last year 11 people were in court because of political crime, and 15 people in 1983. According to data presented at the press conference given today by the Slovene Supreme Court and the Slovene Public Prosecutor's Office, political crime in this republic has been perceptibly declining in the past few years. No cases of organized antistate activity or serious and most serious forms of political crime were registered. Verbal crime, that is, casting a slur on constitutional provisions, smearing personalities and our social system, and manifestations of individual national intolerance predominate. These actions were perpetrated by people who in terms of their behavior go beyond the framework of general social norms: alcoholics, people who had received previous warnings or who had previous convictions, and also idlers.

Representatives of the Supreme Court and of the Public Prosecutor's Office of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, including Francka Strmole-Hlastec, resolutely denied the insinuations in some of our information media reports to the effect that the disturbances during a recent hockey match in Ljubljana were an organized nationalistic reaction by a section of the spectators. According to the findings of the investigation and witness accounts, this was a reprehensible chauvinist attack which had no organized basis, and comparisons of this disturbance with the events in Split are more than incomprehensible. These eruptions of dissatisfaction are by no means a reflection of the general situation in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia.